The Outlook

FEBRUARY 7, 1917

Offices, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

THE NEW GERMAN DECLARATION OF WAR

All events in the trenches of the war, and all discussion of peace possibilities in the various parliaments of the world as well as in our own Congress, paled into insignificance last week on the publication of the new ultimatum of Germany. That ultimatum was in the form of a reply by the German Government to the address of President Wilson delivered before the United States Senate on January 22 in behalf of world peace.

Asserting that "the main tendencies of this [the President's] important statement correspond largely to the desires and principles professed by Germany," and declaring that Germany's opponents declined to accept these principles, the ultimatum proceeds to state that the German Government "is now compelled to continue the fight for existence, again forced upon it, with the full employment of all the weapons that are at its disposal."

Germany therefore announces that on and after February 1 she will pursue what is popularly known as the von Tirpitz ruthless submarine policy. "Sea traffic will be stopped with every available weapon and without further notice," in what she defines as "blockade zones" about Great Britain, France, Italy, and the eastern Mediterranean. In the ultimatum Germany issues instructions to the United States as to how American vessels shall be marked by flags and painted signs in order to avoid being torpedoed, and announces that the United States will be permitted to despatch only one steamer a week in each direction to England and France, provided the port of destination is Falmouth, England. This single weekly steamer must arrive "at Falmouth on Sunday and depart from Falmouth on Wednesday."

This is in general a declaration of war against the whole world. Specifically it amounts to a declaration of war against the United States, unless the people of the United States are willing to take their instructions from Germany as to what ships they shall send out upon the high seas and how they shall sail them, with death as the alternative. At this writing it is impossible to say what course the President and Congress will take with regard to this ultimatum. The new policy announced by Germany is simply a revival, with some added and more obnoxious details, of the policy declared in February, 1915, against which President Wilson protested by saying on February 10, 1915, that Germany would be held to "strict accountability" if American rights were injured or American lives were lost as a result. At that time the President also said that the United States regarded such a policy as "an indefensible violation of neutral rights which it would be very hard indeed to reconcile with the friendly relations existing between the two Governments."

With that curious inability to understand the feeling of the rest of the world with regard to Germany's ruthlessness, the German Government now says that it will torpedo every American ship but one a week, and in the same breath asserts that "the freedom of the seas has always formed part of the leading principles of Germany's political programme." The note concludes with this single sentence: "The Imperial Government hopes that the United States may view the new situation from the lofty heights of impartiality and assist, on their part, to prevent further misery and unavoidable sacrifice of human life." This calm expectation that the United States will cheerfully put its merchant marine under the specific charge of the German Government would be comic if it were not so tragic and humiliating.

We cannot say what the President ought to do with regard to Germany's ultimatum, because the President is not an autocrat. We can say what the Nation ought to do and what it ought to call upon the President and Congress to do.

Germany demands that America shall unite with her in denying the freedom of the seas to all ships but her own; our reply should be to call on all other neutral nations to unite with us in maintaining the freedom of the seas.

We should at once break off all diplomatic intercourse with Germany, call home our Ambassador, and send home hers.

We should break off all commercial intercourse with Germany by prohibiting imports and exports.

We should take possession of all her ships now in our harbors and hold them as a means of recompense for any damage that she may impose upon our shipping.

We should notify all neutral nations that we have adopted this policy and invite them to join with us in it.

What more we can do to protect Americans and American shipping on the high seas should be left to the results of the foregoing measures.

THE WEEK'S FIGHTING

There was increased activity on several fronts during the week ending January 31 as compared with the week before. This has occasioned a discussion as to the probability of really large military activity in February. As was the case in the two preceding years, much is said in midwinter about "spring drives," yet there is at least a reasonable probability of a winter drive. The greatest deterrent to fighting and marching is not cold or snow, but mud. For that reason early spring, with its mired roads and overflowed flat country, is a terrible time in which to advance. On the other hand, operations in some regions when ground and rivers are frozen are not so difficult as might be thought. It has been pointed out that at least two or three offensives were pushed in February of 1915 and February of 1916—the most notable being the Russian siege of Przemysl.

This reason has been assigned to the new German attack on Verdun. It was so far a surprise that the Germans made some headway in the vicinity of Hill 304, west of the Meuse River. These gains were not important in themselves as compared with the great gains made in the French offensives on both sides of the Meuse not long ago. Last week the French rallied to the defense of their line, and, while the Germans maintain some of their gains, they have not really won a great advantage.

On the Russian line the event of the week was what is described as a "smashing blow" by the Russians in Bukowina near the Rumanian border. Here the Russians are said to have driven the enemy back on a line a mile long and to have taken a thousand prisoners.

The British steamer Laurentic, a large auxiliary cruiser, which formerly belonged to the White Star Line, was sunk by a mine or submarine off the Irish coast on January 25. The captain and about one hundred and twenty officers and men were saved; the number of men lost is about three hundred and fifty.

AMERICAN PROTESTS AGAINST THE DEPORTATION OF THE BELGIANS

German forces have overrun Belgium and destroyed priceless works of art, crushed the industries of the people, and have done their best to destroy their spirit; and now that these German forces have been deliberately deporting Belgians into slavery they have aroused indignation in America as never before. By the action of the American Government the Imperial German Government has been made aware of the fact that the deportation of the Belgians is viewed with horror by Americans and

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has brought Germany into disrepute as has nothing else that she has done. In November it transpired that the American Government, at the request of the Belgian Government, had informally suggested to Germany that the deportations were having a bad effect on neutral opinion; and early in December it was announced that the American Government had sent to the American Embassy in Berlin an official protest to be read to the German Chancellor.

Following the great mass-meeting in New York City protesting against this deportation, other meetings of a similar sort have been held in other parts of the country. Two are specially worthy of mention.

On January 6 the citizens of Minneapolis, in a mass-meeting attended by more than a thousand persons, voiced their approval of the American protest against the Belgian deportation. The fact that a minority of the musicians of the band refused to play when they learned the nature of the meeting showed that the matter was taken with the utmost seriousness, and that there was no mistake as to what the purpose of the meeting was. The chairman of the meeting was Mr. W. C. Edgar, editor of the "Northwestern Miller," who superintended the collection of early supplies for Belgium and accompanied them to their destination. The Rev. J. M. Cleary read the protest issued by Cardinal Mercier. Other speakers were Dean W. R. Vance, of the Minnesota University Law School, and Dr. Cyrus Northrup. Letters were read from prominent men from various parts of the country, including Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, Elihu Root, and Theodore Roosevelt. The resolutions which were adopted approved the President's protest, and proclaimed "steadfast and determined opposition to the policy which has resulted and will result in such barbarous treatment of a people long since compelled to suffer almost beyond the limits of human endurance."

A similar mass-meeting was held in Indianapolis on January 25. One of the speakers was Madame Dupriez, the wife of one of the professors of the University of Louvain. At this meeting also resolutions of protest were adopted. The people who crowded the Murat Theater of Indianapolis had reason for wishing that more citizens of the great Middle West would take up the cry against this uncivilized act.

From Maine there has come to The Outlook the following communication addressed to the President of the United States:

> The undersigned, the Faculty of Bangor Theological Seminary, unanimously express to you their thanks for the protest you have made on behalf of humanity, and especially of this American people, to the German Government against its action in deporting Belgian citizens from their homes and subjecting them to slavery.
>
> They also express to you their hope that in any attempt to promote a peace between the warring nations you will do it in a way to exert the full influence of this Nation to secure justice for the Armenian people, to restore the Belgian and Serbian nations to their independence and rights, and to obtain relief for the Polish, Jewish, and Syrian peoples from the terrible wrongs suffered at the hands of the warring nations.
>
> Respectfully,
>
> DAVID N. BEACH, President. CALVIN M. CLARK.
> FRANCIS B. DENIO. JOHN J. MARTIN.
> WARREN J. MOULTON. FREDERICK T. PERSONS.

These protests from the North, the Middle West, and the Northeast are symptoms of a feeling that is evidently growing in this Nation. It is only strong leadership, now lacking, that is needed to make the world realize that the people of the United States are as little inclined to a "German peace" as any of Germany's foes, and that Americans are capable of understanding the nature of that peril to liberty and democracy against which the Entente Allies are fighting.

"NO FALSE PEACE"

Early in January there was issued a declaration, signed by over sixty American religious leaders, protesting against the "organized and deliberate effort now being made so to stampede Christian sentiment as to create a public opinion blindly favorable to stopping hostilities without adequate consideration of the issues which the war involves." The text of this was printed in full in The Outlook for January 10. In support of this declaration the Faculty of Bangor Theological Seminary, whose communication to the President concerning the deportation of the Belgians we have quoted in full above, has sent to The Outlook for publication the following statement, bearing the same signatures:

> We, the Faculty of Bangor Theological Seminary, unanimously express our full approval of the declaration made public in the press on January 1, protesting against a premature peace, and signed by the Rev. John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University, Rev. George A. Gordon, Pastor of the Old South Church, Boston, and by more than fifty others of like eminence.
>
> We believe that Christian men in this country, and men who love those principles of justice which are the breath of American National life, must sympathize with the statements in this declaration.
>
> We believe that it is the duty of Christians and patriots in this country so to voice their convictions that the President will have no doubt as to the mind of the people whose highest ethical judgments it is his duty to represent to the world.
>
> For these reasons we believe that the very fact that such a protest is needed is a summons to all right-minded people in our land to unite in its approval and support.

THE END OF A CHAPTER

The armed expedition under General Pershing which went into Mexico on March 15, 1916, to punish the bandits who raided Columbus is now part of history. What posterity will say of this expedition when writing the history of these times we cannot know, but we imagine that certain aspects which are now almost painful may then seem mainly humorous. To say this, of course, is not to reflect on the splendid officers and men who composed the expedition or on the splendid officer who commanded it. They have been only pieces moved and checked with exasperating apparent lack of logic by strings leading back to Washington.

The expedition went into Mexico to "get Villa." It was not allowed to use the natural means of communication through that barren country, the railways. It had not been provided with other adequate means of transportation—motor trucks—although the army had not failed to ask for them. Consequently the expedition was delayed a week in picking up the trail of the man held responsible for the Columbus raid by our State Department. The trail was apparently growing hot when the strings from Washington stopped farther advance after a party of our soldiers was ambushed by Carranza followers at Parral. Finally, and this is the supreme irony, as the expedition has returned from Mexico, it is reported that Villa has ordered his soldiers "to allow the *Americanos* to leave unmolested," and has been occupying camps left vacant by Pershing's men, it is said, with the ashes of the latter's camp-fires still warm.

No satisfactory explanation has ever been given to the American people of the battle at Carrizal, when a small American force was cut to pieces by a much larger body of Carranzistas. The American people have a right to a thorough investigation of this affair. There is some evidence that the attack on the Americans was unwarranted, and there is other evidence that the Americans took the aggressive first and were to blame. Of the latter sort of evidence is the note written by Captain Morey (American) as he lay wounded in a ditch, in which he said that Captain Boyd, the senior American officer, "feared an ambush" and "was under the impression that the Mexicans would run as soon as we fired," but before that declares, "We formed for attack, his [Captain Boyd's] intention being to move up to the line of about one hundred and twenty Mexicans on the edge of the town." The note also states that the Mexicans actually fired first.

At any rate, if our soldiers killed at Carrizal were killed by Mexican treachery we ought to know it, and if they died as the result of the unwarranted acts of their commanding officers we no less ought to know that.

Furthermore, now that the expedition is officially ordered out of Mexico, it is high time that effort is made to fix the responsibility for the unreadiness of the troopers at Columbus when the Mexicans attacked.

The arrival of Ambassador Henry P. Fletcher in Mexico will be the full formal recognition of Carranza's Government.

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There has been no American Ambassador in Mexico since Mr. Henry Lane Wilson was recalled after the assassination of Madero.

NOT A TWICE-TOLD TALE

The story of the difficulties which have arisen from the most peculiar institution in the United States—our conglomerate military establishment—is not a twice-told tale. It has been told well beyond the Biblical limit of seventy times seven, and still the American people seem quite ready to forgive themselves for permitting it to exist.

The folly of the divided control of our military establishment has never been more clearly pointed out than in a recent report on the mobilization of the National Guard, 1916, made by a Committee appointed by Mayor Mitchel, of New York City.

In this report the voluntary National Guard system is condemned for "bringing into service men with heavy family and business responsibilities, although there was available in the country a far more than adequate number of unmarried men who had not attained a high economic value."

On the economic side, the Committee concludes that for a military force of 457,000 men, the strength to which the Hay Law requires the National Guard to be raised, the annual economic loss resulting from our present militia system would total at least $125,000,000, and possibly $411,000,000.

On the military side, the Committee concludes that the mobilization proved that the National Guard was not to be depended upon for defense.

> Under a control divided between the Nation and the States, the troops could not be properly equipped, mobilized, and concentrated. Three months after the call the organizations on the border did not have the equipment required for action in the field, and, classing as recruits the Guardsmen who had less than three months' service previous to June 18—that is, whose whole training had been less than a dozen armory drills—sixty-three per cent of the force consisted of untrained men.

To those who have attempted to excuse the militia muddle on the ground that the call for mobilization came only two weeks after the Hay Bill had become a law, the Committee has this to say:

> It is true that this did create perplexities in the making out of rolls and other records, and in determining the correct formalities for the various steps in the mobilization programme. But confusion of this sort was of minor importance. In principle the new National Guard legislation is the same as the old; it is built upon a divided control which now, for the second time in a generation, has proven, under test, fatal to the military effort of the Nation.

It probably is not necessary for us to add that the Mayor's Committee finds the only true solution to our military problem in the establishment of universal military training.

THE NAVY'S DISAPPOINTMENT

Last week The Outlook reported the award of a contract to an English firm for the manufacture of large-caliber shells for the American navy. It has now been announced that the English Government has prohibited this English firm from delivering these shells "so long as the exigencies of war continue."

The refusal of the English Government to permit this sale does not alter the fact that the effort to sell us munitions at this time of a quality and at a price which cannot be equaled by our American manufacturers furnishes strong evidence of the industrial revolution which has taken place in England in the past two years.

Nor does it alter the fact that our Navy Department was justified in accepting this offer by its desire to stimulate competition within the United States.

THE PRESIDENT VETOES THE IMMIGRATION BILL

As was generally anticipated, President Wilson vetoed the Immigration Bill, following the non-partisan precedent established by himself and Presidents Cleveland and Taft in disapproving by veto the proposal to establish a literacy test for immigrants. He aptly calls such a test "a penalty for lack of opportunity," and points out that "the opportunity to gain an education is in many cases one of the chief liberties sought by the immigrant in coming to the United States." He further points out that the provision admitting illiterates who may seek admission to the United States as refuge from religious persecution will put upon our immigrant officers the invidious function of passing upon the laws and practices of foreign governments.

We hope that the effort to pass this bill over the President's veto will be defeated. In this case, as in many others, Congress is not really representative of the Nation. The real representative of the whole people this time, as on other occasions, has proved to be the President.

THE LEAK INVESTIGATION

Congress is officially investigating the allegations that Wall Street speculators made money out of improper information coming from high places regarding the President's peace note of December 18. As we have said in a previous issue, there is little ground for believing that any officer of the Government allowed the information to "leak" through him. Mr. Bernard Baruch, a well-known Wall Street speculator, has testified that he received no illicit information, but that he based his judgment as to the stock market upon the published opinions of the German Chancellor, whose statements he believed would have a bearish effect upon American securities related directly or indirectly to the war.

But in this same testimony Mr. Baruch, under oath, revealed some facts connected with the present Administration at Washington which deserve serious consideration. He swore that between December 10 and December 23 he made profits of $476,168.47 by selling or buying on a margin. Thus he confirmed his general reputation, which is that of being a bold speculator. At the same time he testified that Colonel E. M. House, who holds no official position of any kind, but who is known to be a close personal friend and adviser of the President, asked him over the telephone to recommend a man to be appointed on the Federal Reserve Board, and urged him to telephone his recommendation to Mr. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury. This he did. The fair inference is that Colonel House and Mr. McAdoo regard Mr. Baruch's counsel on an important question of National finance as being valuable.

The Federal Reserve Board and the great financial system of which it is a part form one of the great and praiseworthy achievements of the present Administration. It is, to say the least, disappointing to find that a Wall Street speculator of a very pronounced type can have any influence with regard to the personnel of the Board.

MR. POINDEXTER AND THE POSTMASTERS

The annual Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bill has now been passed by the Senate. This in itself would not be a particularly important announcement, but it becomes very important by the action of Senator Poindexter, of Washington, in inserting a provision into the bill placing *all* postmasters on the civil service list.

This has long been urged by the Civil Service Reform League and all friends of the merit system. Under Presidents Roosevelt and Taft the fourth-class postmasters and the assistant postmasters were brought into that system. That meant that in every office covered by the order a permanent civil service officer would carry on the policy of the office, regardless of changes in its political head.

If this bill becomes law, it will complete the transformation of our postal service from a condition under which it included party hacks and spoilsmen in responsible positions to the kind of condition which characterizes the Pennsylvania Railroad system, for instance. Into such a system a boy enters, and, if meritorious, rises, and may retire as president. So now in our postal service, if the plan in the bill is adopted, a boy may obtain a position as a postal clerk in a country town, be transferred to a more important postal position elsewhere, and rise

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through the grades of postmastership from the bottom to the top.

Mr. Poindexter's provision would add a new activity to life—the postal profession.

LORD CROMER

In the death of the Earl of Cromer on Monday, January 29, Great Britain has lost one of its finest statesmen. This may seem to be an extravagant statement, for Lord Cromer's statesmanship was exercised in an administrative rather than in a legislative capacity, and he therefore did not enjoy or suffer, as the case may be, the journalistic publicity which was given to some of his contemporaries. His early training was that of a soldier. As Evelyn Baring he went to Oxford, then entered the army, and in 1864, at the age of twenty-three, came to New York and went to the front with the Federal troops as a foreign officer studying the Civil War. His great administrative work was done in Egypt. There has not been in recent times a better illustration of the wise methods which the British pursue in training their diplomats than the experience of Lord Cromer. As a very young man he was sent as secretary to a commission investigating conditions in the British West Indies; he then went to Egypt in 1877 as a Commissioner of Egyptian Public Debt; and finally was chosen by the British Government to be its chief representative in the social and political reconstruction of Egypt. From 1883 for nearly twenty-five years he represented the British Government in Egypt. His work was that of an Ambassador, although on account of the political relations of Great Britain to Egypt his title was that of Consul-General and British Agent.

In his Egyptian administration he was quiet, unassuming, tactful, but extraordinarily firm, and did more than any other one single man to make modern Egypt. This is what makes his two-volume work entitled "Modern Egypt" a classic in the literature of colonial history and administration. It is a delightful book, full of the most authentic technical and governmental information, and yet written with touches of humor and in an English style which gives it high rank as a piece of literature. Although a soldier and a man of affairs, he was a writer of first-rate ability. This is demonstrated by other writings besides his "Modern Egypt." Only a few years ago, after his retirement and when he was living in England, he published a volume entitled "Political and Literary Essays" which makes delightful reading. In this book he touches on biography, history, the classics, and problems of education, as well as current political questions. In 1903 he published a volume of paraphrases and translations from the Greek. But he was very far from being a pedant or academician. Those American educators who are sincerely afraid that military training and discipline may destroy our love of art and literature will be considerably cheered if they will take the trouble to read two or three of Lord Cromer's books. And those who oppose the study of Latin and Greek classics on the ground that, being dead languages, they make a man dead to the currents of modern life, will find in the career of Lord Cromer a man who could read the Greek poets, draw up a financial budget for Egypt, decide a lawsuit between two peasants with the tactful judgment of Solomon, and, if necessary, command an army.

When the history of the modern British colonial empire is written, fifty or a hundred years from now, we venture to think that Lord Cromer's name will be, and ought to be, placed on a shining page.

THE JAPANESE CRISIS

The Emperor of Japan has dissolved the lower house of the Diet, the Japanese Parliament. He has thus cut short the career of the House of Representatives before it could record a vote of lack of confidence in the Ministry.

Why should there be a lack of confidence? The Prime Minister, Field-Marshal Count Terauchi, as Governor-General of Korea, had already made for himself an enduring name for developing a people downtrodden for centuries and suspicious of all authority. In addition, he commanded confidence because of his personal integrity, independence of character, and far-sighted policies. Although the two-party system is not accentuated in Japan as here, the several parties which may be grouped under the general term Liberal looked to Marquis Okuma, the late Premier, as their leader. On the other hand, the various brands of Conservatives could hardly find a finer advocate than the present Premier.

Marquis Okuma's retirement was due to his lack of influence over the military section of the administration and to dissatisfaction with the conduct of diplomatic relations with China. On retiring, the Marquis, instead of recommending as his successor the Opposition leader, recommended his own Foreign Minister, Viscount Kato, and actually gave to the press a copy of his recommendation. This doubly offended the Emperor and the *Genro*, or Elder Statesmen—that small circle which has long directed the destiny of Japan—and intrenched them in the resolve that the new Premier should be one who could preserve harmony between those charged with the conduct of diplomacy and those responsible for the defense of the country. They therefore chose Count Terauchi, a statesman and soldier.

Nevertheless, those who had been noting Japan's gradual progress towards a government more responsible to the people could only feel that, no matter how splendid an administrator Count Terauchi might be, the succession was really a step backward, for he did not command a majority in the lower house, and many Japanese now believe that no Prime Minister ought to rule without a majority there. Of course the lack of a majority is not as impressive as it would be if the elections to the house were on as broad a basis as in this country.

The movement in opposition to the Prime Minister, however, would not have made itself felt enough to constrain the Emperor to dissolve the Chamber were it not for some specific event. Such an event has occurred in the announcement of the agreement just concluded concerning the recent clash between Chinese and Japanese troops in Manchuria. By this agreement China agrees to punish the officers responsible for the attack on the Japanese, pay an indemnity, and warn the soldiers against a repetition of the offense; while Japan withdraws her demand for police rights in Manchuria and Mongolia, and does not press her suggestion for the appointment of Japanese instructors in Chinese military schools. Does this agreement show Count Terauchi, a soldier, less drastic with the Chinese than was his predecessor? The yellow press of Japan has a reputation for being even yellower than our own; it is largely jingoistic, and its resentment at Japan's failure to win all of her recent demands has affected a large portion of the people. On this incident the House of Representatives could record itself as lacking confidence in the Ministry.

In any event, the split between Conservatives and Liberals in Japan, crossed by the split between jingoes and milder folk, has become more vivid than ever. It may have been accentuated by the attempted assassination of Yukio Ozaki, former Minister of Justice, prominent because of his attacks on the Terauchi Government.

Elections to the new House of Representatives will be held in about two months. Whatever their immediate result, the ultimate outcome of the struggle must be in the direction of more popular government.

MOBILIZING CHILDREN AGAINST THE CATERPILLAR

Not only are the white nests of the so-called "apple tree tent caterpillar" ugly, but they are the encampments of a destructive host. Though the natural food of this caterpillar is the wild cherry, it by no means scorns the apple tree, and in the absence of wild cherry and apple it attacks the plum, peach, thorn, pear, rose, as well as the beech, witch-hazel, elm, maple, and various species of willows, oaks, and poplars. Farmers' Bulletin No. 662 of the United States Department of Agriculture, from which we have taken this list of things available for the forage for this army, is worth sending for. We recommend it to any community that in the past has been under attack; and we commend also the example of what the children of one town have done.

Last winter Dr. M. R. Peck, entomologist, who lives in the town of Cornwall, New York, enlisted children of three villages

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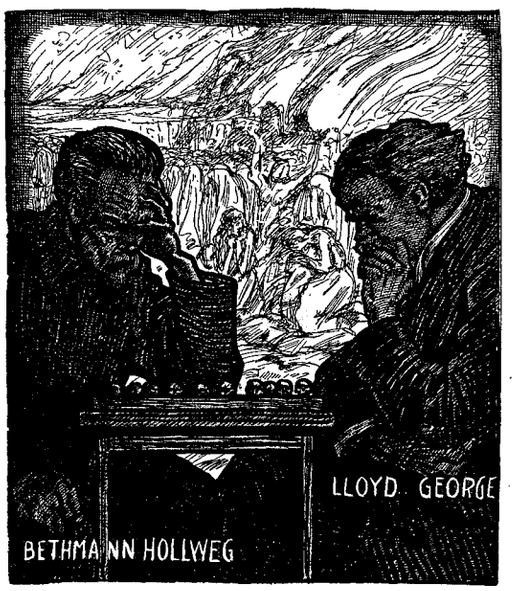
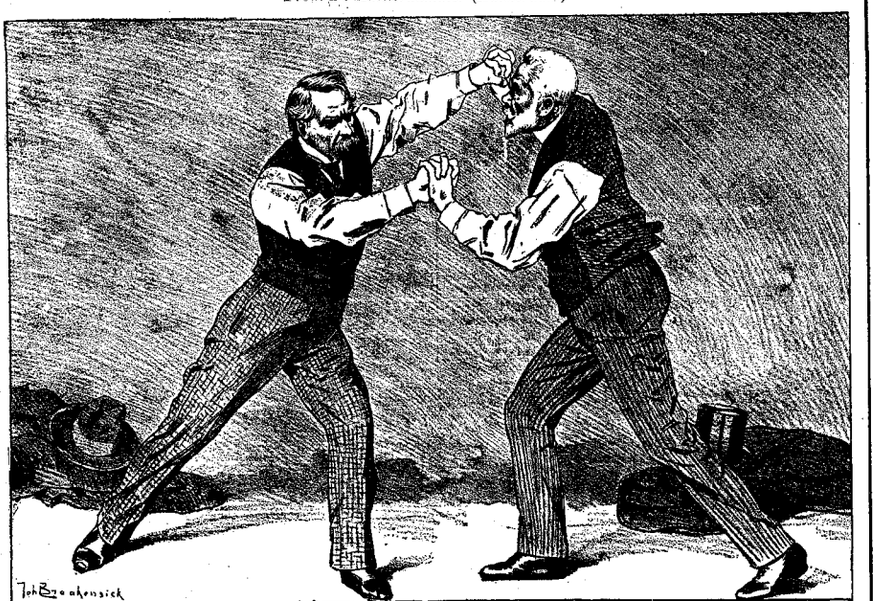
CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

From De Notenkraker (Amsterdam)



THE CHESS-PLAYERS

From De Amsterdammer (Amsterdam)



Lloyd George
Bethmann Hollweg } Kneel ! ! !

THE WRESTLERS

AS THE DUTCH NEUTRAL VIEWS THE CONTEST BETWEEN ENGLAND AND GERMANY, TYPIFIED BY LLOYD GEORGE AND BETHMANN HOLLWEG

Forain in Le Figaro (Paris)

"What would you say if it was New York?"

A FRENCH REPLY TO MR. WILSON

Marcus in the New York Times

Columbia: "If she would only pay as much attention to her work!"

THE GOVERNMENT'S DOMESTIC PROBLEM

Coffman in the Knoxville Sentinel

BLOCKING THE ROAD

Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle

WHAT'S YOUR HURRY?

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of the town in destroying these caterpillars. Rewards were offered for collecting the egg clusters. To the unobservant these egg clusters are hardly noticeable, for they are but specks on the trees (principally the wild cherry and apple trees) and remain throughout the winter to hatch in the spring. The children soon learned, however, to detect them. During the month of December, 1915, 31,368 of these clusters were collected by fifty-one children. Before April 48,000 of the clusters in this one town were gathered and destroyed. Some idea of what 31,000 clusters mean can be seen from the picture which is printed on another page. The pile of clusters is there side by side with a bushel basket.

In the "Bulletin" to which we have referred it is reported that during the winter of 1913–14 egg clusters were gathered by the children of the rural schools in northwestern Michigan. The number of egg clusters thus gathered in that region is "variously estimated at from one million to several million." What this one town in New York has done and what has been done in northern Michigan can be done anywhere. Now is the time for the communities to rid themselves of this pest.

THE HISTORY OF AN INVASION

In 1902 an invading army landed on the southernmost tip of Texas, and every year since then this army has ravaged a wider territory, carrying destruction before it. This last year the army reached the Atlantic coast and established itself on the coast from the mouth of the Savannah River southward to the Florida line, a distance of some one hundred and twenty-five miles.

The army to which we refer is an army of insects, the boll weevil, destroyer of cotton crops and of old-fashioned methods of farming. In the wake of its advance farmers have failed and mortgages have been foreclosed, but its coming has helped to bring about the modification of the one-crop system, so injurious to Southern agriculture, and has helped to introduce stock-raising and diversified farming in regions where cotton had always been a king who brooked no rival near his throne.

The "Progressive Farmer," one of the ablest farm journals in the country, and a paper which has been a very active force towards improving farm conditions in the South, says of the latest unprecedented advance of the boll weevil:

> The outlook, while alarming, is by no means hopeless. Cotton has been and is being produced at a profit under boll weevil conditions, but in most cases the fight has not been an easy one.
>
> There have always been a few farmers who have succeeded in spite of the weevil, and the example of these has been followed by others, with a gradual return to prosperous conditions. Nearly all of Texas and Louisiana are now in better condition than before the weevil came, and the only regret they have is that a sound policy was not agreed on by farmers and business men in the beginning, and then adhered to. . . .
>
> Cotton will very probably continue to be the main cash crop of the South, despite the boll weevil, but it must be made purely a surplus crop, after all needed food and feed crops have been grown, along with an abundance of winter and summer legumes to maintain and increase soil fertility.

This is good farming and good sense.

SAID THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

In his recent inaugural address, Governor T. W. Bickett, of North Carolina, illustrated graphically the need of diversified farming throughout the South. Certainly the following is a forcible and picturesque arraignment of the policy of growing a single cash crop and depending on outside districts to supply food for man and beast. Governor Bickett said:

> If I were the Czar of North Carolina instead of Governor, I would issue an edict declaring that from and after five years from date any man who imported into North Carolina any corn or meal, wheat or flour, beef or bacon, should be forthwith hanged without trial by jury and without benefit of clergy. Of course, in the beginning I would be denounced as an infamous tyrant, but after the law had been in effect for ten years the richest State in the Union would build a monument to me as the financial redeemer of my people.

Governor Bickett's programme for the improving of country life contains other recommendations quite as interesting as the passage which we have here quoted. He advocates, among other things, training the girls of the State "as faithfully in the science of the kitchen as the boys in that of the corn-field." He advocates requiring the State Highway Commission engineers to prepare plans and specifications for all those who desire to install water, lights, and telephones in country homes. He asks for the appropriation of $50,000 to provide moving-picture entertainments in rural schools and the submitting to the people of a constitutional amendment establishing a six months' school term for every child in the State.

A LOUD CALL UPON REFORMERS OF CRIMINAL LAW

It has long been a custom of courts in this country to suspend sentence after the conviction of an offender, for the purpose of giving him an opportunity to prove the genuineness of his repentance by leading a reformed life, subject, however, to the right of the Court to recall him and impose the suspended sentence if he fails to fulfill his promises of good behavior. This course was recently pursued by a United States court in dealing with an accused who pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with embezzling the money of a National bank of which he was an officer, and making false entries in its book to cover up the embezzlement. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for five years, the shortest term which under the statute could have been imposed upon him, and the Court then ordered that the execution of this sentence be suspended during the good behavior of the defendant. The grounds on which this action was taken are stated by the Judge in the following terms:

> Modern notions respecting the treatment of lawbreakers abandon the theory that the imposition of the sentence is solely to punish, and now the best thought considers three elements properly to enter into the treatment of every criminal case after conviction. Punishment in some measure is still the object of sentence, but affecting its extent and character we consider the effect of the situation upon the individual as tending to reform him from or to confirm him in a criminal career, and also the relation his case bears to the community in the effect of the disposition of it upon others of criminal tendencies.

We do not need here to state the special grounds of the Court's action in this case any further than to say that the friends of the accused made good his defalcation, that his employers apparently desired this suspension of sentence, and that his friends and acquaintances were "unanimous in the belief that the exposure and humiliation of his conviction are a sufficient punishment, and that he can be saved to the good of society if nothing further is done with him."

The Supreme Court of the United States has now held that the Court below in thus suspending sentence exceeded its powers; that neither the authority inherent in the Court, to which a certain measure of discretion is given respecting length of sentences, confers upon it power thus to suspend sentence altogether, nor is such power sustained by the principles of the common law nor by the decisions of either State or Federal courts, although it is admitted that it has been exercised without dispute, and not infrequently by both classes of courts.

It is not clear to us from reading Chief Justice White's opinion whether the Court holds that the practice is unconstitutional or simply illegal—whether, that is, the Court holds that legislation does not, but could, confer upon the courts the power of suspending a sentence, or whether this would be an unconstitutional interference with executive authority as fixed by the Constitution. The Outlook agrees absolutely and entirely with the principle laid down by the Court below respecting the true function of punishment, and the duty of society in inflicting punishment to consider the effect which it will have upon the individual "as tending to reform him from or confirm him in a criminal career." We think it is safe to say also that most modern students of criminal law who seek to see it so administered as to effect, not a mere penalizing of crime, but a cure of crime, are agreed that large discretion should be allowed the Court in determining what penalty shall be inflicted for the offense committed; and an increasing number of such students hold that the penalty should be fitted, not to the crime, but to the crimi-

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nal; and in most cases the criminal should be committed until cured, as a sick man is to a hospital or an insane man to an asylum. We should like to see prison reform organizations throughout the country make this decision a subject of careful study, with a view to devising and recommending both to Congress and to the States such legislation as will enable the courts to exercise the very desirable power which this decision denies to them.

THE PATRIOTIC ACRE

The farmers of the Province of Saskatchewan in Canada have distinguished themselves in the furtherance of a plan by which they should be gratefully remembered. The scheme was launched at the annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, at Regina, the capital of the province. It was to obtain promises from farmers to give the produce of one acre of grain land apiece to help Great Britain and her allies. Hence the scheme took the name of the Patriotic Acre Fund. A canvass of the province brought promises of no less than 6,740 acres. When the contributions began to come in, it was seen that they were going to be not only of grain but also of money. The total of grain reached 84,000 bushels and the total of cash reached $29,000.

The wheat contributed was of various grades, so a sufficient quantity was disposed of to enable the Grain Growers' Association to purchase some 80,000 bushels of No. 1 Northern Wheat, which was turned into the best flour obtainable. The bags containing this flour were inscribed as follows:

Saskatchewan Flour
Milled from No. 1 Northern Wheat.
Grown and Donated to the Empire
By the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association,
Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada.

As will be seen, it was intended to give this flour for the use of the British Empire, but it transpired that France had a greater need, and so the flour was sent as a free gift to the French Government, to be used for the army or for civilian needs, as it might see fit.

The Patriotic Acre Fund is by no means closed. Contributions are coming in all the time. After the deduction of expenses entailed by the shipment of the flour above mentioned, the Fund shows at present a bank balance of about $20,000.

Can an American farmer read the above without feeling that there is a hint here for himself? Why should not Kansas, for instance, follow the example of Saskatchewan and send some of its produce for the relief of Belgium?

BOY SCOUTS AND WILD LIFE

Dr. William T. Hornaday, at a recent dinner of a branch of the Boy Scouts of America in New York City, placed emphasis upon one phase of the usefulness of the Boy Scouts of which the public is not always aware. That is, the protection of wild animal life.

Mr. Hornaday said: "Boy Scouts are taught to love the out-of-doors. The things which make the mountain, field, and forest most interesting are its wild life. . . . If we hand over our country to those who would despoil it of its wild life, America will become as uninteresting as certain countries are to-day, eastern China, for instance, with its game mostly gone. . . . The short-sighted policy of the past was to protect the wild life of to-day so it could be destroyed to-morrow. The present far-sighted policy is to secure the perpetuation of this wild life for the benefit of posterity. Posterity has certain vested rights in this wild life. We may use the interest, but we must not touch the principal.

"The enemies of wild life range from cats and men to automobiles and other forms of machinery. Much of the wild life already has been destroyed. The battle for the lives of the remnant is fierce. In this fight the aid of the Boy Scouts has been sought. . . . When the Boy Scout is asked to help, let him remember it is for the protection of his own interests in wild life and the conservation of his own right to enjoy a country in which the wild life has not all been destroyed."

As Dr. Hornaday pointed out, quoting some game protection posters from Texas, the grandfather of the present boy almost exterminated the elk and the bison, and the boy's father did the same with the antelope and mountain sheep. Therefore, if the boy who likes hunting cares for hunting anything bigger than rabbits, let him help in the conservation of wild life. Not only the game which is to be shot ought to be preserved, however, but all useful and beautiful birds and beasts as well. The small boy has been one of the greatest enemies of these creatures, and he can do almost more than the adult man for their protection if he is appealed to in the right way.

BASING FOREIGN POLICY ON FACTS

THE discussion of plans for preventing a recurrence of war goes on in widening circles and with deepening interest. The President's address has stimulated the hope of liberals abroad, and it is to liberals that the world must look for the abolition of war if its abolition is ever accomplished.

The contrast between the methods of the heads of the English and the American Governments in dealing with this problem is interesting. In America the President tells the Senate on what principles he thinks a world peace must be founded, but his friends—it is permitted to hope without his approval—endeavor to forbid the discussion of those principles in the Senate. The British Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, on the other hand, announces that his Government looks hopefully to some method for securing justice and liberty in the future without war, but proposes no specific method. Instead, he announces that representative men from all parts of the Empire will meet at an early day with the War Council to consider the problem and devise some method for solving it.

The partisan spirit which has been injected into the Senatorial discussion suggests the reason why opposition to such discussion exists. The problem is so great and the interest is so profound that partisan attempts to make political capital for one party or by its opponents to put that party "in a hole" ought to meet with universal condemnation. Various plans are proposed. An outline of some of them was printed in our last week's issue. There are objections to any plan—perhaps to every plan—which proposes a substitute for war as a means of settling international controversies. But there are few men so belligerent as to deny that there are also serious objections to war as a means of settling international controversies. The whole subject calls for light, not heat. Imputation of unworthy motives is out of order in such a discussion. The spirit in which these various plans should be discussed is well exemplified by one clause in a circular letter which has been issued by the League to Enforce Peace, in which it is said:

> The point to be made clear is not whether all America agree on this or that detail of statement, be the statement from the Allies, the Central Powers, or President Wilson, but that the United States will take its part in a league of nations to prevent future wars, insure international justice, and safeguard the life of the world.

There are those who object to the United States taking part in any league of nations on the ground that such participation is not consistent with the traditions of the United States. This constitutes no valid objection. Blind adherence to tradition is no better in politics than in theology. To affirm that we must follow the counsels of our fathers without considering whether they are applicable to present conditions is no better than to affirm that we must accept the creeds of our fathers without considering whether they are consistent with modern knowledge. Those truly follow Washington, not who adopt his advice given in 1796 without inquiring whether that advice is applicable in 1917, but those who imbibe his spirit of courage and enterprise and employ that spirit in solving the problems of 1917. It is perfectly legitimate to argue that the United States can and ought to maintain an attitude of isolation, that it owes no duties to other nations, and can best fulfill its duties to other peoples by still maintaining its freedom from all entangling alliances and keeping its door open to those who seek to fly from Old World conditions—not by joining forces with liberals in the Old World in an endeavor to change those conditions; but those who maintain this thesis must maintain it by a

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consideration of present conditions, not by quoting what wise men said respecting American duties in conditions entirely different from those which now exist.

The conditions are entirely different; and those who believe that duty and safety combine to call on the United States as the largest and wealthiest democracy in the world to join with believers in popular government in other lands in an endeavor to secure universal justice, universal liberty, and universal peace founded on justice and liberty cannot be silenced by a reference to policies adopted in another age or by citation of authorities whose wisdom was seen in nothing so much as in their ability to recognize existing conditions and meet them with new policies.

A PLAN FOR CONSTRUCTIVE PATRIOTISM

On another page there will be found an account and interpretation of the recent conference in Washington of the National Security League. The spirit and objects of this three days' conference of citizens desirous of promoting a fine type of Americanism can be best interpreted by the League's resolutions. We therefore print the resolutions in full, as follows:

1. We approve and heartily advocate the plans of the Committee on Patriotism through Education of the National Security League to create in America an undivided and effective National spirit; to organize the individual and collective power of the Nation so as to bring it to bear on National problems through democratic instrumentalities; to emphasize the Nation's needs and opportunities so that each citizen will gladly give the necessary time to training for personal service whenever needed; and to establish a National morale and idealism through appeals to patriotism.

2. We approve and indorse the action taken by the National League for Woman's Service for developing and co-ordinating the woman power of the United States for constructive patriotic work.

3. Under our faulty military system, of which the organized militia and the National Guard have been the chief victims, they have nevertheless contributed to keeping alive the spirit of military duty and patriotism in this Nation.

They have been burdened with an unfair and disproportionate share of responsibility, which we believe should henceforth be borne by all citizens alike.

We recommend, therefore, that the patriotic and defense organization here represented support the passage of Federal legislation based on the following general principles:

(*a*) Training for defense for all physically fit young men prior to the age of twenty-one, and preferably in the nineteenth year.

(*b*) The training to be intensive, continuous field or sea training for the period necessary to produce an efficient soldier or sailor.

(*c*) The system to be under exclusive Federal control.

(*d*) Obligation to serve in war as well as to train in time of peace.

4. We urge the establishment by the Federal Government of a proper military policy, together with the means of insuring its continuity, in accordance with our system of government, and that the necessary steps be at once taken to provide the troops and equipment necessary for an effective land defense; and we recommend to the National Congress that in carrying this into effect it adopt the judgment of our military authorities.

5. Our navy must be restored to the position of second naval power in the Atlantic, and simultaneously be made the first naval power in the Pacific; and we respectfully recommend to the National Congress that in carrying this into effect it adopt the judgment of our naval authorities.

6. We pledge our continued support to the Council of National Defense and the National Research Committee, and to such agencies as are or may be created to foster a complete and effective co-operation between governmental and private activities looking toward preparedness for both peace and war.

7. It is our belief that without the sacrifice of any democratic ideals government should inspire an increased measure of loyalty and National unity of purpose; that it should provide trained public leadership, always responsible to the electorate, under which there would be a marked increase in governmental and individual efficiency. We earnestly request the President and Congress to make our civil service more efficient and to bring about the adoption of a National executive budget system.

8. We advocate that an Americanization campaign necessary to our effective National defense shall be carried on through three main channels—(*a*) Government, schools, and courts; (*b*) business and industry; (*c*) individual citizens as neighbors; that every effort shall be made to stimulate the activities of those agencies; and we urge our Government to treat with foreign Powers to secure throughout the world the unified and unequivocal status of American citizens, wherever born.

9. The United States of America was called into being for the common defense and for the protection of the right of representative self-government by its people. During more than a century and a quarter we have tested and proved the value of this great inheritance. We hereby solemnly affirm our belief that the right of the individual to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness as guaranteed by the Constitution and as rendered efficacious by the spirit of our forefathers is the basic principle of the Government of the United States. And we hold that in our relations with foreign governments we should continue to affirm and to defend these rights.

These resolutions are simple, brief, and definite, and form a declaration of principles which can be easily understood, easily debated, and easily put into effect.

In the formulation of these principles the National Security League has rendered a definite and patriotic service to the whole country.

EXPERIMENTING WITH CHILDREN

Scarcely any one—we had almost said no one—is content with the way in which public and private schools in America are training boys and girls. In many quarters criticism of the schools is outspoken. In the process of what is called giving young people an education it has been declared, with supporting evidence, that not only months but years in the life of the individual are wasted. Children learn things that they do not understand and will never use; and in the process they acquire habits of inattention and slipshod work. Moreover, the children are in the grip of a relentless system which has its beginning in the elementary classes, sweeps through the grades, envelops the secondary schools, and reaches its consummation in the colleges. The teacher who feels that much of what he is doing is useless or worse than useless feels helpless in the midst of this system. No one school can apparently rebel; for if it is a public school it is an organic part of the system, and if it is a private school its very existence depends upon its ability to put its students through the system in order to enable them to enter college.

This situation—which is, of course, not nearly as bad as the indictment against it would make it appear—has been the occasion of many efforts at educational reform. The latest notable undertaking of this kind is that of the General Education Board. In an announcement bearing the date of January 19 this Board (an organization instituted by John D. Rockefeller, quite distinct from the Rockefeller Foundation, but with which it has been confused) states that it is to "provide Teachers College of Columbia University with the funds necessary to establish and conduct a school for the purpose of constructive work in the reorganization of elementary and secondary education." Its purpose is to work out suggested improvements in the curriculum "by cautious experimentation." Modern languages are to be emphasized, while Greek and Latin as languages will not be taught. Science, industry, and the domestic arts will be prominent; and music, drawing, and art will have increased attention. Effort is to be made to connect the *study* of mathematics with its *use;* to make studies real to the pupils by means of charts and maps, by shop and laboratory, and thus to put the pupils into such contact with their environ-

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ment as to give their school work a basis of reality. The school will "frankly discard that theory of education known as 'formal discipline,'" confining itself to those subjects "which are in themselves valuable." It is expected that the school will open next fall. No account that we can give in the space here available can convey a just idea of the purposes and spirit of this undertaking. Those who are interested in really understanding what they are should write to the General Education Board, 61 Broadway, New York City, for its "Occasional Papers," Nos. 2 and 3. Of these the former, by Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, is entitled "Changes Needed in American Secondary Education;" the latter, by Abraham Flexner, is entitled "A Modern School."

Mr. Eliot in his paper presents nothing novel, nothing radically different from what he has advocated for years, nothing with which his name as the foremost educational leader in America has not long been associated. In nothing, however, that he has written has he been more persuasive than in this.

Briefly and inadequately stated, his thesis is that "the most important part of education has always been the training of the senses;" that in the old days the farm boy got this training in the fields and forests, in association with domestic and wild animals, and in the use of tools; that with the changes in modern life these old ways of training the senses have gone, and nothing has really taken their place; that the schools, originally designed to supplement the training of the senses by education through books and by the development of the memory, have held fast to their old methods, which were originally only a part of education, and have done little or nothing to supply the lack of the other part; that such subjects as drawing and music, which provide training of the senses, are still regarded as frills instead of being what they really are, "important features in the outfit of every human being who means to be cultivated, efficient, and rationally happy;" that the introduction of subjects for the training of the senses will not risk the health of the children or make school life harder or more fatiguing, since such training calls for bodily as well as mental exercise, and can be carried out to a great extent in the open air; that this change in education will call for increased expense, and will demand new types of teachers, largely men, and therefore will have to come slowly.

Mr. Flexner brings in his paper a severe indictment against the present curriculum, pointing out that it is quite "useless to inquire whether a knowledge of Latin and mathematics is valuable, because pupils do not get it," and that the only habits acquired through failing to learn Latin or algebra are "habits of slipshod work, of guessing, and of mechanical application of formulæ not themselves understood," or, as he puts it in another part of his paper, "The only discipline that most students get from their classical studies is a discipline in doing things as they should not be done." In support of this contention he points out such facts as these: That in 1915, in the examinations held by the College Entrance Board, 76.6 per cent of the candidates failed to make even a mark of sixty per cent in Cicero, and 69.7 per cent of those examined in algebra, from quadratics and on, failed to make as much as sixty per cent; and that even of those who passed, many did so "by means of devices that represent stultification rather than intelligence."

In place of the present curriculum Mr. Flexner presents what he calls the "modern school." In such a school he would not have any subject that does not "serve a purpose"—not merely a materialistic or commercial purpose, for "intellectual and spiritual purposes are general and valid." He holds that the school would teach the child not only to use his senses, but to interpret what his senses acquire; that after children got acquainted with objects animate and inanimate they would begin experimentation; they would understand such things as a fireless cooker or a wireless telegraph; they would get a basis in fact and experience before they dealt with formulas and rules; that in literature such a school would stop forcing children "to worship as 'classics' or 'standards' what in their hearts they revolt from," and instead would establish some "connection between the school's teaching and the child's spontaneous out-of-school reading," so that in the end the pupil would learn, for instance, "to care vitally for poetry;" that such a school would teach languages on the assumption that "they are valuable only in so far as they are practically mastered;" that such a school would connect the various subjects with one another, so that "every exercise would be a spelling lesson," and "science, industry, history, civics, literature, and geography would to some extent utilize the same material;" that such a school would omit everything "for which an affirmative case cannot now be made out." One great objection to such a plan is that a school which would endeavor to make all its subjects interesting, selecting only those which are adapted to the mind of the pupil, would tend to make the mind of the pupil flabby, unable to tackle things that he finds hard. It is worth while quoting at length part of Mr. Flexner's reply:

> It is, indeed, absurd to invent formal difficulties for the professed purpose of discipline, when, within the limits of science, industry, literature, and politics, real problems abound. Method can be best acquired, and stands the best chance of being acquired, if real issues are presented. Are problems any the less problems because a boy attacks them with intelligence and zest? He does not attack them because they are easy, nor does he shrink from them because they are hard. He attacks them, if he has been wisely trained, because they challenge his powers. . . .
>
> So far there is little need to speak of compulsion. Compulsion will be employed, however, to accomplish anything that needs to be accomplished by compulsion, provided it can be accomplished by compulsion. Children can and, if necessary, must be compelled to spell and to learn the multiplication table, and anything else that serves a chosen purpose, near or remote; but they cannot be compelled to care about the "Faerie Queene," and sheer compulsion applied to that end is wasted. If children cannot through skillful teaching be brought to care about the "Faerie Queene," compulsory reading of a book or two is as futile a performance as can be imagined. The modern school will not therefore eschew compulsion; but compulsion will be employed with intelligence and discrimination.

It is to try out such ideas as are expressed by Mr. Eliot and Mr. Flexner that this new school in New York City is to be established. No one could very well object to this plan of experiment if the material to be used were wood or stone or chemicals. In looking over the plan and the comments upon it one is struck by the fact that many professional educators have the same attitude toward this that an engineer would have toward a process of testing the tensile strength of steel that he was going to use for a bridge. A good many of us who have children and think of them as somewhat different from steel or stone or rubber are glad to have them in the laboratory as experimenters, but are rather skeptical about any plan that puts them in the laboratory as objects of experiment. One reason, perhaps, why our schools are not any more successful than they are is that any system, traditional or modern, tends to make those in charge of it impersonal. The cure for that is not by substituting still another system, but in getting some humanity into those who are dealing with human material. That trite saying of President Garfield's, defining a liberal education as a pupil at one end of a log with Mark Hopkins at the other, has at least this much truth in it, that no education can be liberal which is nothing but a system.

Nevertheless, in spite of the fact that this experimentation school of the General Education Board is to be a laboratory using human material, we think it should be welcomed. As a matter of fact, in one sense every school is an experiment, for every new pupil that enters into it introduces unknown factors. Our schools so far are not such extraordinary successes, they have not passed the experimental stage to such a degree, that this new school will be regarded as any special risk to the children who may attend it. Systems do not do anything of themselves; improvements in a system are mainly the attempts to remove obstacles in the way of education. One factor, however, that cannot be removed from education without destroying education itself is the teacher. This experiment will serve a good end even if it only shows that what its advocates regard as obstacles to education are not obstacles at all, or if it does nothing more than to stimulate those using present methods to better efforts. In the defense of this experiment the chief emphasis has been laid on developing the powers of the pupils. In carrying this out we hope that more emphasis will be laid on training the pupil in the use of his powers, in the will to use them, and in the desire to have them contribute to a life of service.

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TAXES

We doubt if the citizen of any foreign country complains more and acts less efficiently about his taxes than the American. We grumble when the bill comes, but finally draw a check and do nothing more about it until the next tax bill appears. The residents of a prosperous, not to say rich, suburb the other day noticed that their taxes were enormously increased by an appropriation to build a two-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar school-house. Most of the large taxpayers are New York business men. They made inquiry, and found that a taxpayers' meeting had legally passed the appropriation, but that the meeting was attended by only a few financially and politically interested citizens, because, in order to prevent public attendance, the notice of the meeting had been posted in the local engine-house, a building into which the New York business men rarely, if ever, entered. But does anybody suppose that these well-to-do taxpayers who have been saddled with an unnecessary expensive building will do anything effective to prevent a repetition of this injustice? Not at all. Engrossed in their personal affairs, they will let the political manipulators go on using engine-house methods for raising taxes.

The same spirit is shown with regard to Federal expenditures and taxes. The present Congress has more than doubled the income tax, has increased other forms of taxation, and is now proposing to sell bonds the interest on which must be paid by living citizens and the principal perhaps by citizens yet unborn.

In a certain sense these taxes are necessary. In a recent special report the Secretary of the Treasury says that $379,000,000 more than the present income of the Government must be raised for expenses before July 1, 1918. He would meet this vast sum partly by bond issue, partly by taxation. Now when a man's wife comes to him and says she must have double the allowance that she has previously had in order to run the household, he instantly begins to inquire what the money is to be spent for.

How many American citizens pay much attention to the detailed expenditures of Congress? Will it not surprise many readers to know that if all the legislation proposed for National defense, for example, is passed by the present Congress it will mean an expenditure of about $800,000,000? Of this, $61,000,000 is for coast defense, $350,000,000 for naval expenses, and $360,000,000 for army expenses. In addition to this, if the Rivers and Harbors Bill passes and is signed by the President, that means an expenditure of $38,000,000. The Public Buildings Bill, if it becomes a law, means an expenditure of another $38,000,000. We have got to pay about $160,000,000 for our experiment in regulating Mexico; pay $50,000,000 for a Government shipping venture; pay $25,000,000, if the Democratic Administration has its way, to the Government of Colombia for the alleged offense of acquiring the Panama Canal; pay $25,000,000 for acquiring the Danish West Indies; and spend large sums for the Alaskan Railway and for the establishment of Government nitrate and armor plants.

Now, some of these things are good and necessary, and some of them are bad and unnecessary. Everybody who has studied the subject knows that there is an enormous amount of "pork" in the Rivers and Harbors Bill and the Public Buildings Bill.

Perhaps by this time the reader is saying to himself: "Well, what are you going to do about it?" Something very simple and effective. Let us establish a National budget system.

Our method of Government finance is about as haphazard as it could well be. When we want six battle-ships, we decide to build them, and then we look around to see where the money is coming from, and if the money is not in the treasury we slap on some kind of a new tax or sell more new bonds. This is the method of a man who mortgages his house when he wants a new automobile. It is this method that leads to bankruptcy in private life and will inevitably lead to financial disaster, if not bankruptcy, in our public life.

The British method is the exact opposite. In England the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who corresponds to our Secretary of the Treasury, makes a complete and exhaustive report, in which he states how much money he wants to spend during the next year, the items for which he wants to spend it, and the way in which he proposes to raise the money by taxation. This is his Budget. It is presented to Parliament, and every citizen can see just what the Government is going to do and how he himself is to be taxed in order to do it. Nor does Parliament have to pass or reject the Budget in an entirety as we have to do with our appropriation bills. It can modify the details both of expenditure and taxation, and when Parliament gets through with the Budget England knows the exact financial situation for the coming year.

We say to the reader of this editorial, before you complain again about the high cost of living and the burden of taxes, think whether you cannot do something to get your Congressman or your Senator to agitate in Congress for the establishment of a National executive budget system. Until that is done, we shall continue to have waste and extravagance in the Government and intolerable burdens placed upon the taxpayer.

RECONCILING THE UNRECONCILED

There are still those to whom all forms of moving pictures are anathema. Perhaps this would be a hard statement to prove. The chief basis for making it is the fact that no art, industry, or religion has yet succeeded in converting all the world. And the moving picture has had less than a quarter of a century of life.

Some of the hostility to the moving picture is based on the curious belief that it should be utterly condemned because of the trash which it has brought into existence. No one denies the presence of trash in the moving-picture world, but it would be also hard to deny that the older arts are in a poor position to point the familiar index finger of scorn at their younger and intermittently erring sister. Pen and brush have had their Charlie Chaplins no less than the shadowed screen.

For those who still remain unreconciled to the moving picture, even after a contemplation of this fact, we regret to observe that there remains only a very cloistered future. The moving picture has left, and is destined to leave, few corners of the world outside its domain.

Before those desolate souls (granting that they exist) retire to eternal oblivion they owe it to themselves to take a selected course in the best of the newer films. As a first lesson in this course we can think of no better choice than "Joan the Woman."

In the technical perfection of its presentation of the story of Joan of Arc this film leaves little to be desired. For amateur photographers who have struggled over the placing of a stationary family group of four or five sitters, the balance and composition of every inch of this film is a constant wonder.

Geraldine Farrar, who plays the part of Joan, was not cast by nature to draw from the story of the Maid of Orleans its fullest capabilities, but aside from this her acting leaves little opening for adverse criticism. The lavish setting provided for her efforts is justified by its artistic effect.

"Joan the Woman" is not only to be recommended to those who need conversion to the moving picture, but it is also to be heartily recommended to all devotees of the screen.

WANTED—A SIX-DAY WEEK

In New York and New Jersey plans for a modification of the Sunday laws are under discussion. There are those, on the one hand, who wish to allow professional ball games and the opening of the saloons during certain hours; there are those, on the other hand, who wish to prohibit moving-picture shows as theatrical exhibitions are now prohibited. Very considerable commercial interests are promoting the agitation for giving permission to the saloons and professional ball-players; the churches are being enlisted to maintain the present prohibitions and to add a prohibition of moving-picture shows.

This general question should be determined, not by the commercial interests of money-getters nor by the religious prepossessions of church-goers, but by the general interests of the community.

Legislators may well consider the pattern set for them by the Fourth Commandment, for that commandment imposed no religious observance on the Jewish people; the only duty it imposed was keeping one day in seven free from the toil and

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drudgery of life. But Sunday legislation does not rest on the sacred character of the Fourth Commandment. It does not rest upon the right of religious people to have their hours of worship not needlessly interfered with, though they have that right. The law making six days in the week the normal labor week rests on precisely the same principle as the law making eight hours in the day the normal labor day. The experience of mankind has indicated, if it has not absolutely demonstrated, that the one standard is as necessary to the health and well-being of the community as the other.

One need not be a prohibitionist to believe that the saloon is not rendering such peculiar and exceptional benefits to the community that it should be opened on the day when grocery and dry-goods stores are closed. One need not be a Puritan or the son of a Puritan to believe that the moving-picture shows are not so much more educative and inspiring than the theaters that they ought to be permitted when the theaters are prohibited. One need not be indifferent to athletics to doubt whether the hygienic benefit to the thousands who look on the professional ball game is so great that the professional ball game ought to be excepted from the laws enacted to give America one day in the week freed from the too stimulating and sordid influences which are encountered on other days.

The use of the parks and the playgrounds, non-professional athletics without gate receipts, the opening of the museums and art galleries, free music in the parks and low-priced music in public halls, and easy access for the city-housed to the country on Sunday, are for the public welfare because these methods give a maximum of rest and recreation with a minimum expenditure of labor. Sunday saloons, Sunday theaters, Sunday movies, Sunday professional ball games, and, in general, Sunday professional amusements, are legitimately prohibited because they involve needless toil on those who provide such amusements and bring the excitements—and some of them the hurry-skurry—of American life into the day which American tradition has wisely reserved for rest and for forms of recreation which are less costly to the toilers. The opposition to the encroachment of commercialized entertainment upon Sunday should come not only from the churches. It should come from all who believe in the laborer's right to his rest. Consistency calls on all who believe in an eight-hour day to unite in demanding a six-day week.

AMERICAN VIRILITY IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE. BY FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT

THE Congress of Constructive Patriotism gathered in Washington during the last week of January. There were no pacifists present. And no opponents of universal military training. I wondered at it, and inquired of Stanwood Menken, the patriotic live-wire of the National Security League, under whose auspices the Congress met, what the principle of selection of delegates was. He called my attention to the free and unfettered roll of names of men and women appointed unreservedly by governors, by mayors, by colleges and universities, by National and commercial organizations, by patriotic and civic and military and learned societies, by bar and aero and automobile associations, by women's clubs—a great variety of interests, but all distinctively free and distinctively American. There were a thousand delegates in attendance. They met in the great hall on the tenth floor of the New Willard or in the commodious and beautiful memorial building of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

No munitions interest had the slightest influence in selecting this particular group of patriots. The latest stock dividend of Bethlehem Steel had no dominion over them. The instinctive rule of selection was not commercial or political bias, or lunatic sentimentality or high-browed intellectuality, but virility of a very determined and unusual sort. There were many splendid and attractive women as well as men in the Congress, but the mental attitude of American virility applied to them all. Said a very discriminating friend of mine to me after the meaning of the gathering had permeated his deliberate intelligence: "I have no use for folks of merely primitive brutality, without some overlay of cerebrum. But cerebrum without its roots in primitive vigor is a menace to the country."

Rear-Admiral Fiske's characterization of America as a female among the nations evoked merry approval. "America," said he, "is like a woman, because she depends for her safety upon the absence of physical danger or upon the strong right arm of others. Uncle Sam is no name at all for us—it should be Aunt Elizabeth."

Another amusing indication of the virile abandon of the Congress appeared in the glee with which about everybody seemed to welcome the somewhat unusual but discriminating sprinkling of expletives through the addresses and discussions. For example, the delegates enjoyed greatly one speaker's description of the perverted and undisciplined point of view which America has to deal with in the person of the immigrant from southern Europe who said: "I taka my children to America. Send school. Little school. Big school. Then college. And when they get finish they can say, 'To hell mit the President!'" And the quotation from Fisher Ames by Emerson was received with unmeasured delight: "A monarchy is like a merchantman; you get on board and ride the wind and tide in safety and elation, but by and by you strike a reef and go down. But democracy is like a raft; you never sink, but, damn it, your feet are always in the water."

But it was a sturdy moral virility. On the religious side it was voiced by the rector of Trinity Parish in New York. The chairman of the evening had informed the rector that he must cut his speech short, and he paused only long enough to tell the audience that he feared word had got to the chairman of Admiral Schley's visit to Nashville when the rector was living there. Said a newspaper report next morning: "Admiral Schley attended Christ Church last evening and listened to a sermon by the rector, the Rev. W. T. Manning, after which he was driven to his hotel and took a much-needed rest." Then the fighting rector plunged into the defense of Christ and the Gospels from the charge of pacifism. "The New Testament," said he, "does not teach peace at any price. The New Testament teaches righteousness at any cost." "Is the use of force, for a Christian, never justified? There are times when, if one would not defend a mother, a wife, or a daughter, he would forfeit the name of a man or a Christian." "The assertion that there was never a good war or a bad peace is pernicious, sordid, and untrue."

This quality of the gathering appeared also in the unmatched National analysis of Elihu Root. If ever a man spoke his mind, he spoke it. "What Americans need is a reawakening of the spirit of a free, self-governing democracy." "Life has grown easier, sacrifice has grown harder." "An increased income to swell the millions of automobiles in the country seems to be the mission of the American Republic." "We are rich in material possessions, but poor in spirit." "There was a vast loss of young men in the Civil War because they were led by officers who were wholly ignorant of their duty." "The principle that brought on the present war is the principle that state exigency is superior to those rules of morality which control individuals. If that principle of national conduct proves victorious in this war, then liberty and civilization must die." "It doesn't matter whether I think that policy immoral and criminal, as I do. What does matter is that approximately one-half the military power of the world supports that policy." "Germany demands the 'liberty of national evolution,' a national evolution that overran Serbia and crushed Belgium and seeks to partition the world. And we stand here with the Monroe Doctrine against the push and sweep of that kind of mighty world tendency that neither the faith of treaties nor obligation of law nor rule of morality should stand in the way of a state that finds it to its interest to take what it wants for its national welfare and aggrandizement." "I am grateful with all my heart to those men

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who are fighting in the trenches of France and Belgium and Russia and Italy and the Balkans to-day for the liberty and peace of my children's children." (Tremendous applause, while the Congress rose to its feet as one man.)

How the Congress played horse with Delegate Ludwig Nissen, a Brooklyn importer, who next day characterized the Root speech as "the rankest outrage ever permitted or perpetrated upon a deliberative body"! First they drowned him out with hisses and cries of "No, No!" Then they let him go on. "We know that England has paid propagandists in this country." "She hasn't paid us!" they shouted back. "Louder," yelled one delegate. "Lower," yelled another. "Ninety-five per cent of the American people know only what they read in the newspapers, and ninety-nine per cent of all they read in the newspapers is lies. Every damn one of them would lose their financial advertisements if they told the truth." More uproar. "I know I will not be able to make a speech to you." "No, not that kind," from all over the house in reply. "I have never tried to be a statesman." "Don't," in reply. "I'm a plain, ordinary—" "Very," said the audience, and the eager pro-German enthusiast retired discomfited.

But neither would the Congress allow one of their own view to go too far. At the final banquet, at which eight hundred and fifty sat down, Lafayette Young, of Iowa, characterized the American people as "too fat to fight." They enjoyed that, extracted the truth from it, and allowed it to pass. But when he said that he would, if he had his way, never allow anybody in this country again who had fought under the flag of any other government during the present war, they cried: "No, no, we are not with you there! You are too extreme." "All the exchange professors coming from other lands to this are enemies of the United States," said Mr. Young. "No, no, no!" unanimously rang out from the listening auditors.

You may gather that the Congress was anything but neutral in thought, word, and deed. An entirely correct deduction. The number of sympathizers with the Central Powers was a mere handful. "God help us if we hold the scales of neutrality with such a nicety that we incline them towards autocracy's side," said one speaker. "You are talking," came from the audience, followed by long and vehement applause.

Our own National Administration was pretty roughly handled. Leading Democrats like Mayor Mitchel and Martin W. Littleton and Alton B. Parker, who could not help feeling the atmosphere, stood it remarkably well—ominously well. It spoke volumes for a patriotism far deeper than partisanism. Said the polished and militant William Roscoe Thayer, of Harvard, "I deny that there is no difference between a ravisher and his victim." "Only a moral eunuch can be neutral." "I resent the imputation that American men are the only men on earth from whom manliness can neither be expected nor required." The Congress was ready for the rough-housing of speaker or topic, but it never lost its rational balance. It knew exactly what it was there for and what its deliberate programme was to be. It was National to the core. It was a congress of Americans. It was very much inclined to trample upon the idea of a league to enforce peace. Root was very diplomatic about it, and preferred to "hope" that the President has no notion of committing the country to a convention or treaty which would bind the United States to go to war on the continent of Europe or Asia, or in any other part of the world, without the people of the United States having an opportunity at the time to say whether they will go to war or not. Because, said he, "agreement or no agreement, nobody can get them into any war unless at the time they are in favor of fighting for something. And nothing can be so bad as to make a treaty and then break it."

But Congressman Gardner, of Massachusetts, was far less diplomatic. He called the President's peace plan a scheme to declare war by a court of international lawyers. "A judge from Japan, a judge from Russia, a judge from Germany, and a judge from God knows where, to be backed by an international army and fleet." "Do we propose to put the power to declare war for the United States into the hands of a group of European and Asiatic lawyers? A year ago, some individuals who now hold this view were saying that the United States should never go to war without a vote of the entire people." "The Monroe Doctrine of this continent is dangerous enough. God help us if we get into the Monroe Doctrine of the world." And even Mr. Taft's Attorney-General declared: "Until America has demonstrated her ability to take care of the problems at her door, it is too early to join with the nations of the world to enforce peace."

The most settled and unanimous conviction of the Congress was its decision upon the need of universal military training, even if we never again come to the verge of war. The emphasis upon the peace value was even stronger than upon the war value. Mr. Roosevelt's letter to the Congress, read by his sister ("What it may lack in personal aggressiveness is more than made up in personal pulchritude," said the Chairman), was an expert and complete statement of the Nation's need, and sounded like a great peace document rather than a war document. And side by side with it came the simple, clear, striking, and unanswerable brief of former Secretary of War Stimson, which demolished with the club of recent experience on the border the Hay Bill and the impotence of the flintlock system of the National Guard. If this conclusion needed any further corroboration, it was abundantly furnished by the virile, clear-headed, efficient Mayor of New York in his address from the chair.

American through and through though the Congress was, it was daringly and patriotically outspoken with respect to our whole governmental and disciplinary system. Thus Medill McCormick, Representative-at-large from Illinois, in commenting upon the inefficiency of the American Government, explained the necessity of the boss. He said that responsibility was so divided in his home city of Chicago that government would not function except for the activities of associations of private citizens—committees of vigilantes. "Those whose responsibility the law divides the boss unites." The Congress represented a great sentiment in the country which has grown tired of the everlasting bolstering up of political institutions by props from the outside. And the Congress was for a government—local, State, and National—that was able to do something for itself, and for a great teeming population. "It is not so much the money that is wasted in pork bills," said President Menken, "but the decadence of the American spirit and the loss of respect for government which it implies."

But no man held back from laying bare the characteristic deficiencies of the American people themselves. And none less than Professor Edward A. Steiner, of Grinnell College. His presentation was all the more powerful because he took cognizance of the inner possibilities and the instinctively human spirit of America under the skin. He spoke of a family whom he met and talked with in southern Europe that was on its way back to America. He said he knew before he talked with them that they had been before in America, for three reasons: first, *he* carried the bundle and not *she;* second, their shoes—by their shoes ye shall know them; and, third, the girls were all chewing gum—they had risen to that height of civilization which women have reached only in America! The head of the family said they were going back to Pittsburgh. "Why are you going back to Pittsburgh?" said Professor Steiner. And one of the reasons that the toiler from southern Europe gave was: "Me worka very hard Pittsburgh. But big boss come along every morning, say, 'Hello, Mike! how wife, how children?' No boss in this country say, 'Hello, Mike!'"

But, said Dr. Steiner, "we are an undisciplined people. Our education is not a system, but a chaos. Our children are the most indulged children in the world. Neither they nor we have yet learned that happiness consists in doing one's work well." There is no place where the college youth of the country fuse and become one. The sports are far more competitive than cooperative. The young men on the bleachers in football matches are interested in slogans—"Kill 'em!" "Eat 'em alive!"—like savage tribes. "We shall never be the nation we should be while our gentlemen's sons in college are satisfied with a 'gentleman's grade.' It is not that American boys lack daring—they have plenty of that. What they lack is the dominating power of ideals. Nowadays men are fighting in war and peace with their brains. And America can survive only by the power of a well-trained and humanized intellect." And then Dr. Steiner told of a conversation that he had with a Russian in the Bulgar region when he was representing The Outlook during the period

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of the Russo-Japanese War. And the Russian said: "Our officers told us we were big Russian giants; that the little Japanese monkeys would run at sight of us. They did run, but they ran after us. The Japanese fought with their heads and we fought with our fists. They hitch their donkeys to the wagons, and we make officers of ours." "America is deficient in idealism." "When James Bryce was asked what was the greatest need of America at the present hour, he unhesitatingly replied, 'Poets.'"

And as the Congress proceeded the clear slogan of the great gathering became, not preparation against war, but patriotism through education. Hermann Hagedorn declared that it was the stupidity of stand-pat educators which makes wars quite as much as the cupidity of munition manufacturers. He proposed an alert democracy as the second line of defense. "Unjust wars are made by kings and cliques and plutocrats, never by Smith and Jones and Robinson. Aggression represents kings and cliques and plutocrats, never the people." America must furnish the new world which is to be with leaders in political thinking. And Frederick Winsor, of Concord, called attention to the immensity of the task of education in America, to the change from fifty years ago in the material which we are asked to turn into patriotic citizens. There are two great classes of immigrants who come here, said he, who are not naturally sympathetic with our Government: first, those who fled from tyrannical political power across the sea, and are not naturally sympathetic with any government; and, second, the hyphenated population in the real sense, which is here for economic betterment and not for purposes of patriotism. In order to care for the children of these classes, as well as for our own children, our whole system of education needs to have duty written into it. There is no respect for authority among the children of America, no notion of obedience except where it is obviously for selfish advantage. The teaching of patriotism should begin, said he, with biography in the primary classes, when the imagination of a little child is keen and the memory retentive. We have an inexhaustible store of men and women who have unselfishly devoted their ability and time and fortune and sometimes life to the community. Fill the mind of a little child with the nobility of such unselfishness, and his memory will recall these pictures throughout his life. Thereafter the child will never have to be preached to about ideals. They will spring into being in his soul. This should be supplemented in the later schools by a thorough course in civil government and the duties of citizenship. He pleaded for the honest teaching of the truth about the military prowess of the Nation. The lies we have taught our children about our history are not even necessary. "Lies are bad enough in any event, but they are terrible when they are not necessary." And, finally, give the children a chance to play the game and not simply learn the rules. Just before they are sent to work give them a course in military training with arms. "And then some day we shall have perhaps the independence and courage and courtesy and spirit which France had even before the present war and which she has in far more abundant measure now."

Above a few violent and jangling voices—for there was the utmost political and non-political freedom of utterance—the spiritual note of the Congress rang clear and true. The highly intelligent and public-spirited Grace Parker, who has had the women of England again and again under observation during the war, pleaded for the organization of the woman power of the Nation. She touched all hearts by depicting the spirit of the women in the Woolwich munition plant. They work for long hours at the heavy machines. "Isn't it hard?" said Miss Parker to one of them. "Yes, it is hard; but think what our boys are doing!" And when the lights suddenly all went out in the great plant, at the reported approach of the Zeppelins, there was no panic, no hysteria, but nine thousand women stood still and sang "Keep the Home Fires Burning."

Whether you listened to Coffin on industrial power or Peary on aero power, whether it was more power and better, military, naval, educational, or governmental, it was all for the purpose of building anew the unity, the character, and the spirit of America. It was a Congress interested, first of all, in the future great problem of the world—how to combine efficiency with liberty and gentleness.

Washington, D. C.

KNOLL PAPERS

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

RAYMOND[1]

RAYMOND LODGE, a son of Sir Oliver Lodge, was killed in the war. His father has been led by his son's death to write a volume bearing his son's name. It is in three parts: the first, a biographical sketch accompanied by letters from the son; the second, an account of séances in which communications are believed by Sir Oliver Lodge to have been received from his deceased son; the third, a philosophical consideration of the grounds of Sir Oliver's belief in "the hypothesis of continued existence in another set of conditions, and of possible communication across a boundary, . . . a hypothesis which has been gradually forced upon the author—as upon many other persons—by the stringent coercion of definite experience."

I wish that the third part of Sir Oliver Lodge's book might be published separately. It is an admirable statement from the scientific point of view by an eminent scientist of the spiritual philosophy in contrast with the philosophy of materialism. One may accept this philosophy, as I do, without accepting the conclusions which Sir Oliver Lodge reaches respecting communication between the living and the dead. The essential spirit of this philosophy may be indicated in a brief statement.

A traditional college joke is furnished by the student's answers to two philosophical questions:

"What is mind?" "No matter."

"What is matter?" "Never mind."

The last might almost be taken seriously as the answer of materialism to the question, "What is life? Never mind: nowhere in nature or in man is there adequate evidence of mind." Mr. Huxley defines education as the instruction of the intellect in the laws of nature, in which phrase, he says, he includes men and their ways as well as things and their forces. Materialism would strike out this explanation of the laws of nature. Man it considers to be only a form of material things, and the ways of man only a phase of material forces. One of the representatives of this philosophy has said that the brain secretes thought as the liver secretes bile. An "Unknown Friend" who once came to me for counsel expressed this materialistic philosophy in a sentence when he told me: "I used to believe that every word in the Bible was the word of God, but now I do not know whether there is a God in the world or a soul in my body."

This materialistic philosophy, Sir Oliver Lodge affirms, has no longer any standing among scientific thinkers.

It may be doubted, he says, whether materialism as a philosophy exists any longer, in the sense of being sustained by serious philosophers. It is true that a few physiological writers of skill and industry continue to advocate what they are pleased to call "scientific materialism." They desire to show that the universe is one, and so they desire to believe that mind and matter are simply different aspects of the same physical energy. But nothing, says the author, is gained by denying one part of the universe for the sake of showing that the universe is one. Life and energy are not identical. Life is not a form of energy. It exerts no force and does no work; but it directs energy, and

[1] Raymond; or, Life and Death. By Sir Oliver Lodge. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $3.

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thereby controls the arrangement of matter. The energy of a coal which propels a ship across the Atlantic is something very different from the engineer's control of that energy, and it is the engineer's control which makes the voyage possible. Life is not like the locomotive which runs a railway train, but like the general manager. Life enters into battle with a walking-stick, and the guns are fired according to its orders. It discriminates between friend and foe, and this discrimination is something which laws of physics cannot explain.

This control of physical energy exists not merely in man. It is in the animal; it is in the plant. They both show guidance, direction, control, directed to a definite end. "A bird grows a feather, and a bird builds a nest. I doubt if there is less design in the one case than in the other." The existence of this superhuman life in the universe directing its energy to a predetermined end is not to be denied because we cannot see the life itself but only the effect of this life. "A colony of bees, unused to the ministrations or interference of man, might puzzle itself over the provision made for its habitation and activities, if it had intelligence enough to ponder the matter. So human beings, if they are open-minded and developed enough to contemplate all the happenings in which they are concerned, have been led to recognize guidance; and they have responded to the perception by the worshipful attitude of religion."

When this directing and controlling power is withdrawn, whether from the plant, the animal, or the man, death ensues. And when it is thus withdrawn the activity of physical and chemical forces is left uncontrolled, and dissolution of the body, whether of plant, animal, or man, inevitably follows. But this dissolution of the body furnishes no indication that the life which dwelt in it and controlled it has ceased to exist. The body is a servant of the soul. When the master leaves the body, the body decays, as an untenanted house decays, but in neither case does this decay furnish any reason for thinking that the tenant has ceased to live. Two lines of Edwin Arnold are quoted by Sir Oliver as an expression of his faith: "All that doth live lives always;" "Never the spirit was born; the spirit shall cease to be never."

This living tenant in one man communicates with a living tenant in another man, ordinarily through physical symbols. We are accustomed to this method of communication, whether by speech, by writing and reading, or by artistic representation. But how it is that these symbols convey an unmaterial thought or feeling from one mind to another mind no one knows. "The indirect and surprising nature of the process is usually overlooked, as most things are when they have become familiar. Wireless telegraphy is not an iota more marvelous, but being unfamiliar it has aroused a sense of wonder." There is nothing inherently impossible in the belief that communication can be made between mind and mind without the use of symbols, any more than there was anything inherently impossible in the apparently audacious faith that communication could be made between electric stations without any wire connecting them.

Thus far I go with Sir Oliver Lodge in his philosophy. It seems to me indisputable. I go further. The history of religious worship, the experience of prayer and answers to prayer in spiritual experience, seem to me to demonstrate beyond reasonable question that there is a living communication between men and an invisible being or beings with whom converse is held without the employment of any material symbols. Too many men and women in all races, in all ages of the world, in all forms of religion, have looked to an invisible Father for guidance in perplexity, comfort in sorrow, strength in temptation, and received the inspiration they sought, to make it reasonable to doubt that this intercommunication between the visible and the invisible is a reality. I also agree with Sir Oliver that there is no ground for saying that communication of minds without any material symbol, that is, telepathy, and the communication of embodied minds with disembodied minds, that is, spiritualism, is impossible. Nothing which man desires to do and which it is for his benefit should be done can be dogmatically affirmed to be impossible.

Science no less than religion has had its dogmatism. It is, I believe, on record that scientific men scoffed at the idea of steam railways and steamships, scoffed at the idea that the telephone could be anything more than a toy or the electric light anything more than an ornament, scoffed at the idea of communications by wireless telegraphy and at the possibility of flight in the air by men like the flight of a bird. But all these impossibles have been achieved. I agree with Sir Oliver in affirming the right of men to investigate the question whether there is communication of spirit in the living with the spirits of the departed, a communication outside the realm of ordinary commonplace experience, and to have their investigations treated with respect. Their conclusions ought neither to be blindly accepted because agreeable to our sentiments nor blindly rejected because contrary to our prejudices. In short, I agree with Professor Huxley, quoted by Sir Oliver Lodge: "Sit down before fact as a little child, be prepared to give up every preconceived notion, follow humbly wherever and to whatsoever abysses nature leads."

This brings us to the pivotal conclusion of Sir Oliver:

> Speaking for myself and with full and cautious responsibility, I have to state that as an outcome of my investigation into psychical matters I have at length and quite gradually become convinced, after more than thirty years of study, not only that persistent individual existence is a fact, but that occasional communication across the chasm—with difficulty and under definite conditions—is possible.

To this conclusion I have no preconceived objection, but I am not satisfied that the so-called "spiritualistic phenomena" justify Sir Oliver's conclusion. I have not read with care all the communications supposed to have been received from his son Raymond. I am fully aware that there are certain signs of personality inherent in a communication—written, printed, or telephonic—which only an intimate friend can recognize. Bernhard Berenson, the famous art critic, will determine whether a certain picture is really the work of the artist to whom it is attributed and will reach that determination by certain indications which he cannot definitely describe to the inexpert observer. But the evidences of identification furnished by the communications which Sir Oliver Lodge prints, however convincing to him, are not convincing to the disinterested and, perhaps I should say, inexpert reader. It is possible that the investigations undertaken by those engaged in so-called "psychical research" may reach conclusions which the world will have eventually to accept, but those conclusions do not seem to me as yet sustained by adequate evidence; and until expert investigators have reached more solid ground in their investigations it is wise for the inexpert to leave the subject alone. "Certain people," says Sir Oliver, "have decided that inquiry into the activities of discarnate mind is futile; some few consider it impious; many, perhaps wisely mistrusting their own powers, shrink from entering on such an inquiry." I do not think such investigations futile nor impious, but I think it wise for most of us to shrink from taking any part in them. The subject is one in which it is pre-eminently true that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing."

Investigations conducted by competent observers have proved that frauds have often been perpetrated by persons passing themselves off as spiritual mediums. It is a common saying that "the wish is father to the thought," and sorrowing hearts, oppressed by a strong desire to hear the voice that seems to have been forever stilled in death, are always liable to be imposed upon, either by the frauds of others or by their own intense wishes. In this counsel to my readers, counsel on which I act myself, I do but repeat the advice of Sir Oliver Lodge: "At present in all such tracts we have to walk warily, for the ground is uneven and insecure; and it is better, or at least safer, for the majority to forego the recognition of some truth than rashly to invade a district full of entanglements and pitfalls."

I am not even sure that ability to communicate with the dead would be of real advantage to the living. It might serve to establish faith in immortality. Could it do anything more? The communications thus far received and published certainly furnish no illumination or inspiration to the general public, and it is at least a grave question whether, if we were convinced that our loved dead could talk to us, our curiosity and our affections would not combine to turn us aside from fulfilling our duty in this present world to the living companions at our side.

The Knoll, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

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GETTING TOGETHER

BY IAN HAY

Few books on the war have had such wide circulation in America as Captain John Hay Beith's volume entitled "The First Hundred Thousand." It reads like fiction, but is an almost photographic picture of Great Britain's military preparation. Captain Beith is best known by his pseudonym "Ian Hay," under which the following article appears. Enlarged by the addition of other matter, this article is soon to appear in book form under the joint imprint of Doubleday, Page & Co. and Houghton Mifflin Company.—THE EDITORS.

I

FOR several months it has been the pleasant duty of the writer of the following deliverance to travel around the United States, lecturing upon sundry war topics to indulgent American audiences. No one—least of all a parochial Briton—can engage upon such an enterprise for long without beginning to realize and admire the average American's amazing instinct for public affairs, and the quickness and vitality with which he fastens on and investigates every topic of live interest.

Naturally, the overshadowing subject of discussion to-day is the war, and all the appurtenances thereof. The opening question is always the same. It lies about your path by day in the form of a newspaper man, or about your bed by night in the form of a telephone call, and is simply:

"When is the war going to end?"

(One is glad to note that no one ever asks *how* it is going to end—that seems to be settled.)

The simplest way of answering this question is to inform your inquisitor that so far as Great Britain is concerned the war has only just begun—began, in fact, on the first of July, 1916; when the British army, equipped at last, after stupendous exertions, for a grand and prolonged offensive, went over the parapet, shoulder to shoulder with the soldiers of France, and captured the hitherto impregnable chain of fortresses which crowned the ridge overlooking the Somme Valley, with results now set down in the pages of history.

Having weathered this conversational opening, the stranger from Britain finds himself, as the days of his sojourn increase in number, swept gently but irresistibly into an ocean of talk—an ocean complicated by eddies, cross-currents, and sudden shoals—upon the subject of Anglo-American relations over the war. Here is the substance of some of the questions which confront the perplexed wayfarer:

1. "Do your people at home appreciate the fact that we are thoroughly pro-Ally over here?"
2. "How about that blockade? What are you opening our mails for—eh?"
3. "Would you welcome American intervention?"
4. "What do you propose to do about the submarine menace?"
5. "You don't *really* think we are too proud to fight, do you?"
6. "Are you in favor of National training for Americans?"
7. "Do you expect to win outright, or are both sides going to fight themselves to a standstill?"

And

8. "Why can't you Britishers be a bit kinder in your attitude to us?"

II

Let us take this welter of interrogation categorically, and endeavor to frame such answers as would occur to the average Briton to-day.

But, first of all, let it be remembered that the average Briton of to-day is not the average Briton of yesterday. Three years ago he was a prosperous, comfortable, thoroughly insular Philistine. He took a proprietary interest in the British Empire, and paid a munificent salary to the army and navy for looking after it. There his Imperial responsibilities ceased. As for other nations, he recognized their existence; but that was all. In their daily life, or national ideals, or habit of mind, he took not the slightest interest, and said so, especially to foreigners.

"I'm English," he would explain, with a certain proud humility. "That's good enough for yours truly."

To-day the average Briton would not speak like that. He will never speak like that again. He has been outside his own island; he has made a number of new acquaintances. He has been fighting alongside of the French, and has made the discovery that they do not subsist entirely upon frogs. He has encountered real Germans at sufficiently close quarters to realize that the "German menace" at which his party leaders encouraged him to scoff in a bygone age was no such phantom, after all. Altogether he is a very different person from the complacent, parochial exponent of the tight-little-island theories of yesteryear. He has encountered things at home and abroad which have purged his very soul. Abroad, he has seen the whole of Belgium and some of the fairest provinces of France subjected to the grossest and most bestial barbarity. At home he has seen inoffensive watering-places bombarded by pirate craft which came up out of the sea like malignant wraiths and then fled away like panic-stricken window-smashers. He has seen Zeppelins hovering over close-packed working-class districts in industrial towns, raining indiscriminate destruction upon men, women, and children. In fact, he has seen things and suffered things that he never even dreamed of, and they have broadened his mind considerably.

Last year, under stress of these circumstances, the average Briton relinquished his age-long propensity to "let George do it" and evolved a sudden and rather inspiring sense of personal responsibility for the safety and welfare of his country. He no longer limited his patriotism to the roaring of truculent choruses at music-halls or the decorating of his bicycle with the flags of the Allies. He went and enlisted instead. Now he has faced death in person—and outfaced him. He has ceased to attach an exaggerated value to his own life. Life, he realizes, like peace, is worth retaining only on certain terms, the first of which is honor, and the second honor, and the third honor.

Finally, he regards the present war as a holy war—a crusade, in fact. He went into it with no ulterior motives; his sole impulse was to stand by his friends, France and Belgium, in the face of the monstrous outrage that was being forced upon them. He is out, in fact, to save civilization and human decency. Consequently he finds it just a little difficult to understand how a warm-hearted and high-spirited nation *can* be expected to remain "neutral even in thought."

With this much introduction to the man and his point of view, we will allow him to speak for himself.

III

"Do I realize that you are pro-Ally over here? Well, somehow I have always felt it, but now I know it. When I get home, I shall rub that fact into every one I meet. What our people at home don't grasp is the fact that America is inhabited by two distinct races—Americans and others. The others appear to me—mind you, I'm only giving you a personal impression—to consist either of alien immigrants who have not yet absorbed their new nationality, or professional anti-Ally propagandists, or people of mixed nationality with strong commercial interests in Germany, whose heart is where their treasure is. These make a surprising amount of noise and attract a disproportionate amount of attention; but I know, and I intend the people at home to know, that the genuine American is with us in this business heart and soul.

"What's that? The blockade? Yes, I want to talk to you about that. I take it you will admit that a blockade is a justifiable expedient of war. There have been one or two of them in history. In the American Civil War, for instance, the North established a pretty successful blockade against the Southern ports. British cotton ships were everlastingly trying to run through that cordon. In fact, I rather think we exchanged a few cousinly notes on the subject. Of course blockades are irksome and irritating to neutrals. But we look to you here to endure the inconvenience, not merely as one of the chances of war, but rather to show us that you in this country do recognize and indorse the ideal for which we are fighting. We *are* fighting for an ideal, you know. I think the way

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the old country came into this war, all unprepared and spontaneously, just because she felt she *must* stand by her friends, was the finest thing she has ever done. Of course no sane person expected America to saddle herself gratuitously with a European war—without good and sufficient reason, that is—but we in England would like to feel that your acquiescence in the inconveniences caused by our blockade is your contribution to the cause, your slap on the back, signifying: Go in and win!

"Open your mails? Yes, I'm afraid we do. And we find a good lot inside them! Do you know there is a great warehouse in London filled from top to bottom with rubber, and nickel, and other commodities for which the Hun longs, disguised as all sorts of things—rubber fruit, for instance, taken from the most innocent-looking parcels; all despatched from the United States to neutral countries in touch with Germany? But we are most punctilious about it all. Every single article retains its original address label, and will be forwarded direct to its proper consignee directly the war is over. Can you beat that?

"Would we welcome intervention? My dear sir, is it likely? Supposing *you* had been caught entirely unprepared, and had been sticking your toes in for two years—fighting for time and playing a poor hand pretty well—and were at last ready to hit back, and hit back, until you had rendered your opponent incapable of further outrage, and were in a fair way to fix this war so that it never could happen again, would you welcome mediation, or offers of mediation? I think not.

"Submarines? We aren't attaching *too* much importance to submarine frightfulness. It is true that we have lost a number of merchant ships and that a number of innocent lives have been sacrificed. But let us put our hearts in the background for the present and look at the matter from the economical and military point of view. We have lost, in twenty-seven months, about one-tenth of our original merchant fleet. Against that you have to set the fact that we have been steadily building new merchant ships during the same period. The dead loss of merchandise involved amounts to about one-half per cent of the total value—ten shillings in every hundred pounds, or fifty cents per hundred dollars. That won't starve us into submission.

"But the Germans will build more and more submarines? Very probably. Still, I think we can leave it to the British and French navies to prevent undue exuberance in that direction. Our sailors have not been exactly garrulous during this war, but I think we may take it that they have not been entirely idle. Has it ever occurred to you that, although there are hundreds of Allied war-ships patrolling the ocean to-day, you hardly even hear of one being torpedoed by a submarine? Passenger ships and freight ships suffer to the extent I have quoted, but not the war-ships. Why is that? Don't ask me; ask Jellicoe! But it rather looks as if the submarine, as an instrument of naval warfare—as opposed to a baby-killing machine—had rather failed to deliver the goods.

"The Deutschland? I take off my hat to Captain Koenig; he is a plucky fellow. The U-53? I have no remarks to offer, except to repeat my previous reference to baby-killing machines. As for the presence of these two vessels in American waters—in American ports—I won't presume to offer an opinion. Still, not long ago the U-53 sank six British or neutral vessels off the American coast, just outside territorial waters. Fortunately for the passengers, an American cruiser was in the neighborhood, to guard against violation of American waters, and picked them up. But the whole incident looks to me like a deliberate German plan to jockey an American cruiser into becoming a German submarine tender.

"Let me see—what else? Too proud to fight? Not much! We know the American people too well. Besides, we suffer from politicians ourselves, and know what political catch-phrases are. So don't let that worry you.

"National training for America? There I am neither qualified nor entitled to offer advice. I know the difficulties with which the true American has to contend in this matter. I know that this vast country of yours is more of a continent than a country, and that so long as your enormous tide of immigration continues it will be a matter of immense difficulty to develop a National sense of personal responsibility. I also know that your Middle West is inhabited by people, many of whom have never even seen the sea, who are rendered incapable by their very environment of realizing the immensity of the external dangers which threaten their country. These must see things differently from the more exposed section of the community, and I see how dangerous it would be to enforce upon them a measure which they regard as ridiculous. But on this great subject of preparedness I can refer you to the case of my own country—not as an example, but as a warning. *We* were caught unprepared. In consequence, we had to sacrifice our best, our very best, the kind that can never be replaced in any country, just because they hurried to the rescue and allowed themselves to be wiped out, while the country behind them was being aroused and prepared. That is the price that we have paid, and no ultimate victory, however glorious, can recompense us for that criminal waste of the flower and pride of our youth and manhood at the outset.

"Do we expect to win the war outright? Yes; we do. It is true that the Central Powers have recently succeeded in devastating another little country, though they have not destroyed its army. On the other hand, during the past few months the Allied gains on the Somme have included, among other items, a chain of fortresses hitherto considered impregnable, four or five hundred pieces of artillery, fourteen hundred machine guns, and about ninety-five thousand unwounded German prisoners. Moreover, the French at Verdun have regained in a few weeks all the ground that the Crown Prince wrested from them, at the price of half a million German casualties, in the spring. German colonies have ceased to exist; German foreign trade is dead; the German navy is cooped up in Kiel Harbor; and Germany is so short of men that she has resorted to outrageous deportations from Belgium in order to obtain industrial labor. On the other hand, our supply of munitions now, at the opening of 1917, is double what it was six months ago, and our new armies are not yet all in the field. The British navy, despite all losses, has increased enormously both in tonnage and personnel. So I don't think we are fought to a standstill yet.

"Yes, you are right. All this bloodshed is dreadful. But responsibility for bloodshed rests not with the people who end a war, but with the people who began it. As for discussing terms of peace now, what terms *could* be arranged which Germany could be relied upon to observe a moment longer than suited her? Have you forgotten the way the war was forced on the world by Prussian militarism? The trick played on Russia over mobilization? The violation of Belgian neutrality? Malines, Termonde, Louvain? The official raping in the market-place at Liège? The Lusitania? Edith Cavell? The Zeppelin murders? Chlorine gas? The deportations from Belgium and Lille? Wittenberg typhus camp, where men were left to rot, without doctors or medicine or bedding? How can one talk of 'honorable peace' with such a gang of criminal lunatics? Ask yourself who would be such a fool as to propose to end a war upon terms which left the safety of the world exposed to the prospect of another outbreak from the same source?

"You, sir? *Why can't you people in England be a bit kinder in their tone to us here in America?* Ah, now you are talking. Let us get away from this crowd and go into the matter—get together, as you say."

IV

So the average Briton and the average American retire to a secluded spot, and "get together." The American repeats his question:

"Why can't you people over there be a bit kinder? Why can't you consider our feelings a bit more? You haven't been over and above polite to us of late—or, indeed, at any time."

"No," admits the Briton, thoughtfully, "I suppose we have not. Politeness is not exactly our strong suit. In my country we are not even polite to one another." (Try as he will, he cannot help saying this with just the least air of pride and satisfaction.) "But I admit that that is no reason why we should be impolite to other nations. The fact is, being almost impervious to criticism ourselves, we naturally find it difficult to avoid wounding the feelings of a people that is particularly sensitive in that respect."

"Very well," replies the American. "Now, we want to put this right, don't we?"

"We do," replies the other, with quite un-British enthusiasm.

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"No one who has spent any time as a visitor to this country could help—"

"Why, then, tell me," interpolates the other, "what is at the back of your country's present resentful attitude towards America?"

The Briton ponders.

"Didn't some one once say," he replies at last, "that 'he that is not for us is against us'? That seems to sum up the situation. We on our side are engaged in a life-and-death struggle for the freedom of the world. We know that you are not against us; still, considering the sacredness of our cause, and the monstrous means by which the Boche is seeking to further his, we feel that you have not stood for us so out and out as you might. Only the other day your Government announced that, in their opinion, it was time that both sides stated plainly what they were fighting for. Now—"

The other checks him.

"Don't you go mixing up the *officially neutral* American Government," he says, "with the American people, or the American people with the inhabitants of America. In many districts of America the balance of power lies with people who have only recently entered the country, and who have not yet become absorbed into the American people. As for our present Government, it was put into power mainly by the people of the West—people to whom the war has not come home in any way—and the Government, having to consider the wishes of the majority, naturally carries out the instructions on its ticket. That is how I, as an average American, sense the situation. However, that is not the point. Listen!

"You say that America has not helped you very much? Let us consider the ways in which America *could* have helped. Military aid? Well, of course that is out of the question so long as we remain neutral, as we agreed just now we certainly ought to remain. Still, there are more than twenty-five thousand American citizens serving in the Allied armies to-day. Did you realize that?"

"I did not," says the Briton, interested.

"Well, it is true. There are battalions in the Canadian army composed almost entirely of men from the United States. Others are serving in the French or British armies. Then there is the American Flying Corps in France."

"Yes, I have heard of them. Who has not? Proceed."

"Industrial help, again. We are making munitions for you night and day. It is true that we are being paid for our trouble; but the cost of living has risen almost as much here as in your own country. Also let me tell you that we are making no munitions for Germany, and would not do so, money or no. The same with financial help. Loan after loan has been floated in this country for the Allied benefit. How many loans have been raised for Germany? Not one! That is not because German credit is so bad, but because no true American will consent to lend his money to such a cause. Believe me, the attempt has been made, and strong influence brought to bear more than once, but the result has been failure every time.

"Red Cross work, again. There are hundreds of Americans driving ambulances in the Allied lines to-day and hundreds of American women working in Allied hospitals. There are complete hospital units over there, equipped and maintained by American money and American service. Have you ever heard of the Harvard Unit, for instance?"

"Vaguely. Tell me about it."

"Well, I mention the Harvard Unit because it was about the first; but others are doing nobly too. Let Harvard serve as a sample. At the outbreak of the war Harvard put down ten thousand dollars to equip and staff the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris. Then in June, 1915, Harvard took over one of your British base hospitals, with thirty-two surgeons and seventy-five nurses. That hospital has been maintained by Harvard folk ever since; they go out and serve for three months at a time. Harvard also sent an expedition to fight typhus in Serbia. Harvard's casualty list, in consequence, has grown pretty long. Not a bad record for one neutral university, eh? I don't seem to remember your Oxford or Cambridge sending out a medical unit to help us when we were fighting for a moral issue, too, away back in the Sixties, under Lincoln."

"I knew nothing of all this. People at home must be told," says the Briton, earnestly.

"Or," continues the American, "we can take the work of the American Ambulance Field Service. The American Ambulance Field Service with the Armies of France has carried over seven hundred thousand wounded since the beginning of the war; their sections and section leaders have been sixteen times cited for valuable and efficient work; fifty-four of their men have been given the Croix de Guerre for bravery, and two the Médaille Militaire. Three have been killed in the Service. The society has at present over two hundred ambulances at the front, besides staff and other cars attached to different sections. This Service, which at the beginning of the war was a subsidiary part of the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly, has for the past year been self-supporting, and, although still co-operative with the hospital, has its own administration and headquarters and its own maintenance fund. If you require any further information on the subject, read 'Friends of France' or 'Ambulance No. 10,' both of which books will stir you not a little.

"Talking of books, if you want to read a genuine American's opinion of the Allies and their cause, read 'Their Spirit,' by Judge Robert Grant. And if you want to know what another prominent American, who formerly admired and reverenced Germany, thinks of Germany now, read Owen Wister's 'Pentecost of Calamity.' Or, if you want a complete exposure of German aims and methods in this war, read James M. Beck's 'The Evidence in the Case.'

"Now a word concerning war relief societies in general. (There's more to hear than you thought, isn't there?) I cannot possibly give you details about them all, because their name is legion. For instance, this printed list contains the names of a hundred and ten such societies, and there are others. As you see, it covers Armenian, Belgian, British, French, Italian, Lithuanian, Persian, Polish, and Russian relief enterprises of every kind. German relief societies? Yes, throughout the United States there are eleven German and Austrian societies altogether; but they are all under purely Teutonic management, as a glance at the names of their supporters will show. America, as such, stands aloof from them.

"France and Belgium, of course, receive the lion's share of American sympathy, as being invaded countries, but I have told you enough to show what we are trying to do for Great Britain too. We are somewhat handicapped, however, by the fact, first, that Great Britain is not exactly what one would call a gracious receiver of benefits; and, secondly, that the man in the street over here regards your country as too fabulously rich to require relief of any kind. But, after all, it is the spirit of good will which counts, and you have all ours.

"Well, the list which I have shown you will give you some idea of the big forces that are working for you over on this side. But big forces are made up of little forces. As we say in this country, it is the little things that tell. All over America I could show you little sewing meetings and social gatherings which have got together for the purpose of preparing clothing and medical comforts for the Allies. Even in cities like Milwaukee and Cincinnati, which have the reputation of being overwhelmingly Teutonic, there exist very efficient and plucky Allied Relief Societies which are carrying on in the face of open hostility. There is hardly a village or township that does not possess such a society. You have a song in England about 'Sister Susie Sewing Shirts for Soldiers.' Well, over here in the States your cousin Susie is doing precisely the same thing. She is doing it so extensively that it has been found necessary to establish a great clearing-house in New York to deal with the gifts as they come in, sort them out, and forward them to their destinations. The clearing-house also knows where to stretch out its hand for particular commodities. For instance, if there is a shortage of absorbent cotton, the clearing-house sends an appeal to Virginia for some more, and Virginia sends it. Here is a copy of the monthly bulletin. They appear to have been busy. You notice that during one period of seven days last month this clearing-house handled over a thousand cases of material a day.

"Yes, a clearing-house like this calls for some organization and labor. Who supply that? A number of American business

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men, each of whom has decided to run his business with his left hand for the present, leaving his right hand free for war relief.

"Besides gifts in kind, these same organizations send gifts in money. Between seventy and eighty of the leading clubs in America have formulated a scheme under which members who feel so disposed may have five dollars or so debited to their monthly bill to be devoted to Allied relief work. During the last three months about eighty thousand dollars has been raised and distributed by the clearing-house from this source.

"Our relief work is both collective and individual. At one end of the scale you find a scheme for raising a hundred million dollars to maintain and educate Belgian and French orphans. At the other, I could show you a poor woman in Boston who is living on a mere pittance because she gives every cent that she can possibly spare to Allied relief. I know many American business men who cross the Atlantic several times a year; on these occasions they seldom fail to take with them, as part of their personal baggage, a trunk stuffed with surgical dressings, rare drugs, and the like. Again, do you know who presented to your nation St. Dunstan's, the great institution for blinded soldiers in Regent's Park, London? An American citizen. So, you see, here we are, the American people, the greatest race of advertisers in the world, doing all this good work and saying nothing whatever about it. Doesn't that strike you as significant?"

"It strikes me as magnificent," says the Briton.

"Well," rejoins the other, "I don't allow that it is magnificent, but it is pretty good. We might do more—ten times more. For instance, all our contributions to Belgian relief don't amount to more than the merest fraction of what France and Great Britain, in the midst of all the agony and impoverishment of their own people, have contrived to give. Still, I think I have said enough to show you that we are doing something. You'll tell the folks at home, won't you? It hurts us badly to be regarded as cold-blooded opportunists."

"Trust me; I'll tell them!" says the Briton, warmly.

And the Get-Together ends.

LINCOLN AND THE IMMIGRANT

BY GRACE HUMPHREY

"OH, dear, here it's the 1st of February! I s'pose we'll have to learn that Gettysburg address!" To this American boy the 12th of February means only extra tasks for school. Like many Americans, he takes Lincoln for granted.

But not so the immigrant. Ask him about Lincoln, and he will surprise you with a detailed knowledge of his life, a keen understanding, a deep-felt admiration. Far more than any other American, Lincoln makes the immigrants feel that this is their country as well as the country of the native-born. So they have adopted him for their own, perhaps because they share with him the pioneer spirit; they, too, have adventured into a new country where life is difficult and hardships many. Like him, they have struggled with unfavorable surroundings, against ignorance and extreme poverty. "If environment was ever defeated," said a Russian, "it was by Lincoln."

Proof of the great admiration for him felt by immigrants of every nation comes in unexpected places. A woman was chatting on the steamer with a Neapolitan lad returning to Italy for his military service. Asked where she lived, her answer was, "In Springfield, Illinois, a thousand miles from New York."

"Ah!" came the immediate rejoinder, "the home of Lincoln! Will you tell me about him? We learn in the night school. He is my favorite of all your heroes. Washington, the Father of his Country, but Lincoln—what can I say? He is the great American, the one we all love the best.

"He was the sixteenth President," he went on, breathlessly. "He is born in a log cabin, and he frees the slaves, your black men, while you fight the Civil War; and Booth shoots him in a theater; and do tell me more! Wait, please, my friends come to listen."

A Lithuanian returned a short sketch of Lincoln to an American, saying, "Your book sure did give me a hunch. I was sick and out of work, but it got me a job."

And it was a Pole who said, "He knew, did Lincoln, therefore he understood."

Another foreigner, going as a charity patient to a Hungarian doctor, told him, frankly: "I hesitated to come here till I saw the two Lincolns in your reception-room; then I knew I'd come to the right man."

And it was a Russian who said: "If a man should ask me to explain the Government, it would not be an easy task. But I could show him Lincoln, who embodies our American democracy, who symbolizes the high ideal we would all attain."

In an electrician's little basement shop a visitor saw, pasted on the wall by the telephone, the Gettysburg speech and the second inaugural, and very grimy and old they looked. "Yes, it was because of Lincoln that I came to your America," this Jew replied to a question. "I was born on the shores of the Sea of Azov, and when a boy I heard a story about Tolstoy—that, traveling in the Caucasus, he made a speech through an interpreter to a Tartar tribe; at that time he was greatly interested in Napoleon, so he spoke of the French Emperor and of other famous generals. At the end of the talk the tall, gray-bearded leader stood up, gravely lifted his hand, and said, 'But you did not tell of the greatest of all, of a man so great that he forgave the crimes of his enemy. Will you tell us about him? The country he lived in they call America. His name was Lincoln.'

"Later I heard of him again. A sailor friend returned from a voyage bringing a wonderful book in English. 'It contains,' he told us, 'things so true and so beautiful that they would bring tears to your eyes if you could read them.' So some pages were translated and hektographed for circulation among their friends. The book—it was Raymond's 'Life, Speeches, and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln.' And so I came to your America, to the land of the man whose greatness of soul had reached to the Sea of Azov. The speeches? Oh, I learned them long ago; but when I wait for a telephone call my eye goes over them, and do you know I always find something new and something fine—like a man who keeps his telescope turned all the time to one point in the heavens and ends by discovering a new star."

Other immigrants, as ardent admirers, hear of Lincoln only after they have lived for some time among us. Such is John Ettl, a Hungarian, who at a political street meeting heard a man in the crowd say, "Yes, McKinley will make us a good President; as great as Lincoln." "And who was he?" asked Mr. Ettl quickly, and immediately became so interested in the answer that he began reading about him. He saved his money to buy a book on Lincoln, for the story touched him deeply, going to his heart. Wishing his children to follow his example, in spare moments this immigrant modeled a bust of Lincoln. It was placed in the hall, where all the children passed it every day. "Oh, it has many faults!" was his comment. "I see them. Some day, when there is leisure, I mean to model the Lincoln that has been in my mind for years."

Is it not significant that the designer of the Lincoln penny should have been a Russian immigrant, who first heard of Lincoln in a debating club at the Educational Alliance, on the lower East Side in New York? It was wholly characteristic of Mr. Victor Brenner that he wanted his design used for a penny instead of for a more valuable coin. The moral force in Lincoln's face, he commented, can touch a burdened heart or fire a young life in unexpected ways; and the smaller the value, the more people would handle it, particularly children. But you must not think too much of that, it touches you too deeply.

Likewise characteristic was his stipulation that his new relief

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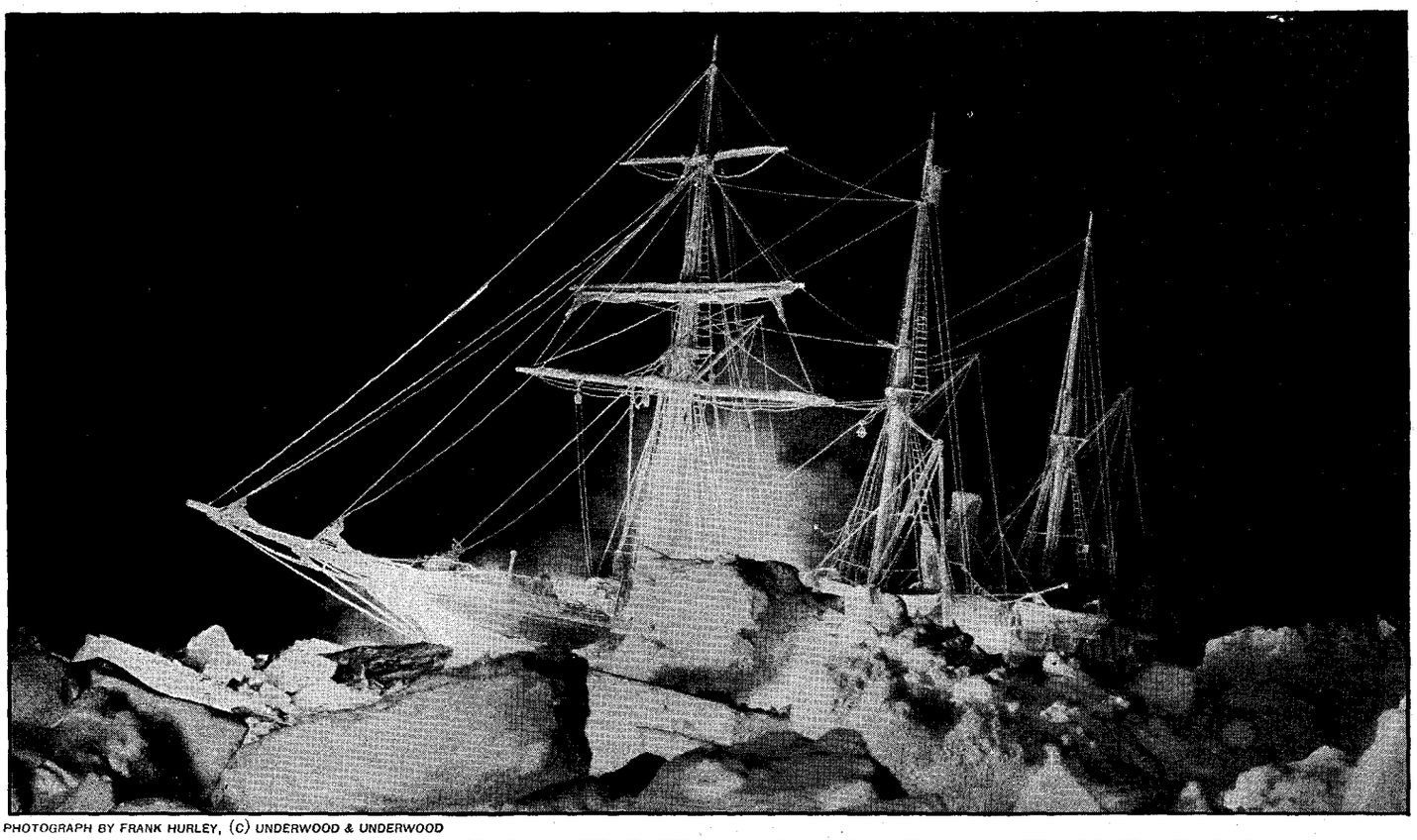

PHOTOGRAPH BY FRANK HURLEY, (C) UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

THE SHACKLETON ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION—THE "ENDURANCE" PHOTOGRAPHED BY FLASHLIGHT

The Endurance was crushed in the ice and had to be abandoned, and Sir Ernest Shackleton made a perilous trip with his men to Elephant Island, where he left most of his party. After securing help, he returned for these men and rescued them, as seen in the picture below

PHOTOGRAPH BY FRANK HURLEY, (C) UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

THE SHACKLETON ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION—RESCUING THE MEN LEFT ON ELEPHANT ISLAND

On August 30, 1916, Sir Ernest Shackleton, after three unsuccessful attempts, reached the twenty-two men he had left on Elephant Island four months before. Sir Ernest is seen coming into the little bay in a rowboat from the steamer Yelcho, which is hidden by the hills. The rescued party are giving him a joyful welcome

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PHOTOGRAPH FROM INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

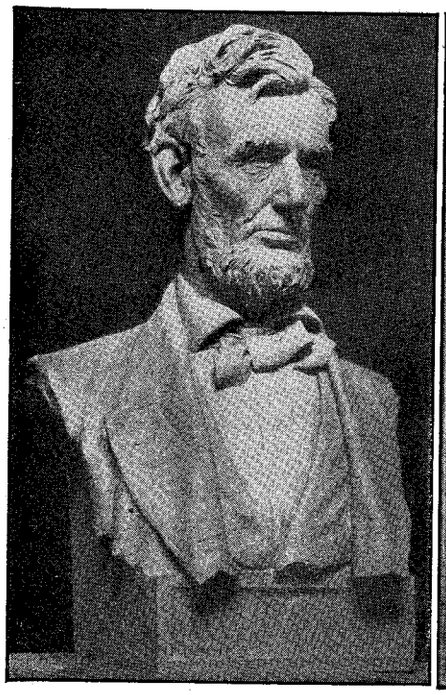
THREE GENERATIONS OF GERMANY'S IMPERIAL FAMILY

At the left is William Frederick, son of the Crown Prince. He was born in 1906. At the right is his father, Crown Prince Frederick William, born in 1882. Kaiser William II, in the center, celebrated his 58th birthday January 27

(C) INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

MR. H. C. HOOVER, PRESIDENT OF THE BELGIAN RELIEF COMMISSION

Mr. Hoover is now in America to further the work of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, which he has managed with such consummate ability



A BUST OF LINCOLN, BY JOHN ETTL

A NEW RELIEF PORTRAIT OF THE MARTYRED PRESIDENT, BY VICTOR BRENNER

TRIBUTES TO LINCOLN BY AMERICAN ARTISTS OF FOREIGN BIRTH

See the article by Miss Grace Humphrey, "Lincoln and the Immigrant"

AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

SHERMAN L. WHIPPLE

Mr. Whipple is the counsel of the Congressional "leak" investigation committee. He has practiced law in Boston since 1885, and has appeared in many cases of great importance

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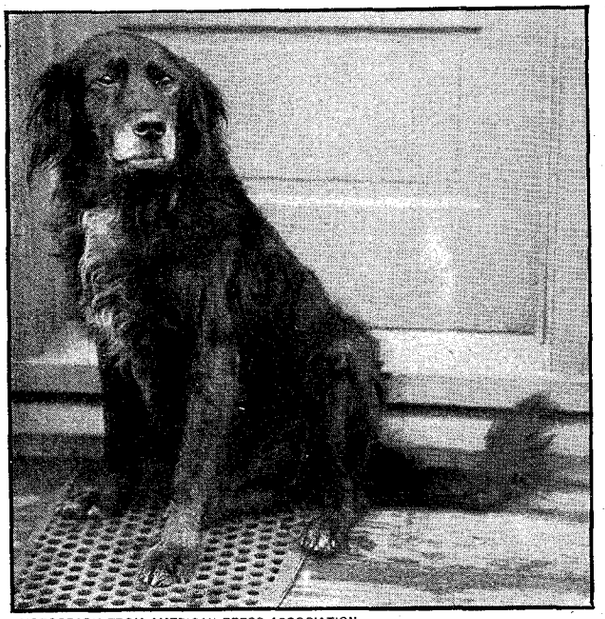

PHOTOGRAPH FROM AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

A POLICE "HERO"

This fine dog, named "Hero," is the mascot of the Harbor Police of Randall's Island, New York City. He has many good deeds to his credit, but is now being retired on account of failing eyesight

(c) AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION, FROM MEDEM

ALASKAN DOGS HELPING THE WOUNDED IN FRANCE

The American dogs shown in the picture are bringing a wounded soldier to a dressing station in the Vosges Mountains

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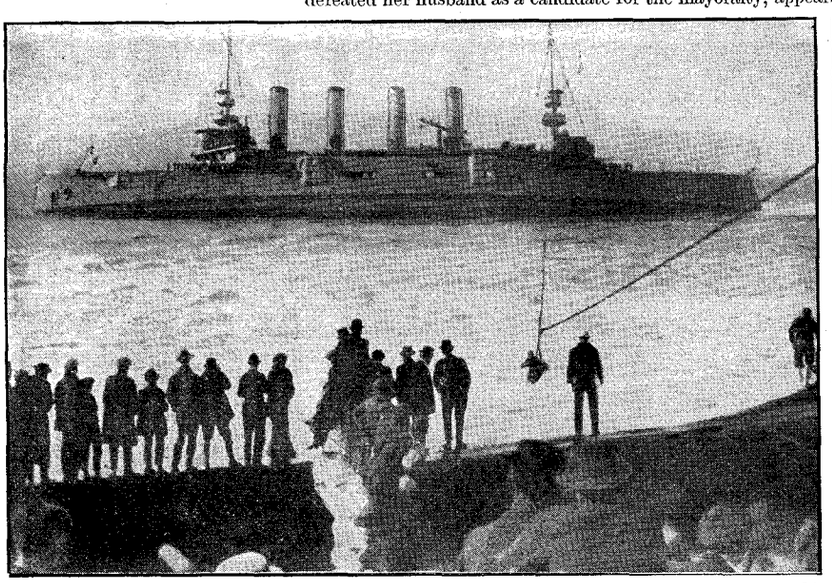
THE WOMAN COUNCIL OF UMATILLA, OREGON

The women's ticket defeated the men's in the recent election in Umatilla, as described in The Outlook of January 17. The new Mayor, Mrs. E. E. Starcher, who defeated her husband as a candidate for the mayoralty, appears in the center of the above group



U. S. CRUISER MILWAUKEE STRANDED NEAR EUREKA HARBOR, CALIFORNIA

The photograph was taken while the first man to be rescued from the cruiser was being hauled ashore in a breeches-buoy. The Milwaukee went ashore in a fog while she was engaged in salving a submarine, the H-3, which grounded a few weeks ago. Fortunately no lives were lost

CATERPILLAR CLUSTERS COLLECTED BY SCHOOL-CHILDREN DURING ONE WINTER MONTH

The ravages of the "apple-tree tent caterpillars" can be materially lessened by destruction of their eggs during the winter. Fifty-one children of Cornwall, N. Y., collected, during a single month, 31,368 egg-clusters of this caterpillar; one boy delivered 4,592. These clusters are shown in the photograph. They each contain about 200 eggs, so the children saved Cornwall's trees from the attacks of over 6,000,000 caterpillars. See further account on editorial pages

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of the martyred President, a gift to a public high school, should be reproduced for other schools, to bring before the young people of the land the ideal of Lincoln, the face telling what he said in the Gettysburg address.

In the early days of the Chrystie Street Settlement the various clubs contributed to make a first purchase for the house. The money was given all in pennies, and by vote of the young people of the neighborhood was used for a large photograph of the Saint-Gaudens Lincoln, "Fourscore and seven years ago."

On the stairs of the home of a Jewish rabbi, in an Eastern city, there hangs a bronze tablet with a relief of Lincoln, and the words of the speech at Gettysburg, placed there, he says, that his children may see it daily and absorb its spirit.

The children's library in a foreign district in New York City reports that their Lincoln books are never on the shelf, for both boys and girls pass them on to friends. Instinctively they feel drawn close to the ragged boy whose childhood was filled with struggle and hardships, who emerged from that early environment full of sympathy and understanding and tender love. Polish children appreciate more Lincoln's economic struggle, the limitations of his country life, for they come of a long line of tillers of the soil; Jewish children, on the other hand, are more interested in him as the rescuer of the oppressed, the man who freed the slaves. All of them like achievement and action, the accomplishing of something out of nothing; and whose handicaps are greater than those of Lincoln—or these immigrant children?

No other biographies are so popular, says the librarian. February makes in the schools an equally strong appeal for Washington, yet books about the first President are seldom asked for, unless the teachers assign special reading. For Washington the immigrant child has a great respect and awe; Grant's and Dewey's military successes they admire; but Lincoln they love.

"Gee!" says Isidore, recommending the book to Jacob, "it's great! Why, this man was just one of us!" He was, indeed, just one of them, one of the common people whom God must have loved. And to native-born Americans the immigrant's love of Lincoln suggests a kindling of our patriotism, a new dedication of ourselves to the things for which he lived and died, to the Lincoln ideal, the truest symbol of American democracy.

BESIDE THE WAY

BY JEANNETTE MARKS

I

O little wind of every day,
O little wind of hope,
Bring to me love
Beside the way,
O little wind of every day!

II

There's vexing work for scanty keep,
With tears for daily drink,
And but this cup
To bring me sleep,
This cup of golden love dream-deep.

III

O little wind of every day,
O little wind of hope,
Bring to me love
Beside the way,
O little wind of every day!

THE PENSIONERS

BY EDWARD EYRE HUNT

WILSON belonged emphatically to the genus *Homo sapiens;* species *Texicanus;* habitat southwestern part of the United States and Antwerp, Belgium. He was tall and lithe and handsome, and also sentimental. He was the only member of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium who flatly refused to fly the American flag from his automobile; he was the only member who publicly declared that he said his prayers every night, but, as he confided to me once in a moment of great emotion, he had never in his life prayed for the President of the United States. The reason for these startling facts was that Wilson was an unreconstructed rebel and wore pinned in his shirt, just over his heart, a little butternut badge which his grandfather had worn in '63—a symbol of the dead Confederacy and the Lost Cause.

We called him "Johnny Reb," "Tex," or "Stonewall Jackson," just as it happened to strike us.

Wilson was disturbed about something. "The Socialists are right," he said, thoughtfully, drawing his six feet two from the chair beside my office desk. "There's only one way to prevent wars—kill the spirit of patriotism. Look at that old fool out there!" he continued, bitterly, pointing toward a gray-bearded Landsturm soldier in shapeless flat service cap, faded gray-green uniform, and high hobnailed boots, who, with gun on shoulder, strode along the pavement of the Graanmarkt on his way to the *Kommandantur*. "That old fellow is probably a toy-maker in Nuremberg or a barber in Munich, and here he is wandering round Belgium ready to die for Kaiser and Vaterland!"

"Mankind's a failure," I acknowledged, cheerfully. "Go on, Wilson." I knew these moods.

"The trouble is this," he drawled. "There are five old Belgians in the outer office who have come to ask about their pension money. It's the first time I've had to do with Yankee pensioners. They were here yesterday," he went on, impressively, "and for a solid hour I listened to one of 'em making patriotic

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speeches and telling me how he fought and bled and died for my country—*my country!*—a damned Yankee pensioner."

I laughed gleefully, and Wilson turned on his heel. "Sit down, you Johnny Reb," I gasped. "What's it all about? Are they Belgian citizens who fought in our War?"

"'Civil War'!" he quoted. "There you go again! Haven't I explained to you that you mustn't call it the 'Civil War'? It's the 'War between the States.'"

A timid, eminently respectful knock interrupted us, and Peeters, the clerk, thrust his head through the half-open door, bowing to each of us in turn. "The men have come," he announced.

"What men, Peeters?"

"The men who saw Mr. Wilson yesterday." He coughed apologetically. "The men for the pensions. They want to see you, sir."

I looked at Wilson, who was still meditating flight and cursing under his breath. "Send them right in, Peeters. Mr. Wilson and I are delighted to see them."

"Delighted, are we?" my victim snarled; then his voice changed to honeyed sweetness—the sweetness underlying all Southern courtesy and hospitality, which is the sweetest in the world. "*Aah, goeden dag, Mynheeren, quel plaisir de vous revoir! Mynheer van der Aa, Mynheer de Vos, Mynheer Dekkers, Mynheer van Oolen, Mynheer Anderson.*" He introduced them with a flourish—a little file of old men, dressed in dingy Sunday best, with heavy leather shoes in place of the customary slippers or wooden *blokken*, each holding his cap in his hand, each bearded and bewhiskered, each with thick weather-worn skin and little eyes folded deep in wrinkled cheeks. These were the pensioners.

The first of them was scarcely five feet high. Little black eyes snapped out from beneath his bushy brows, and he wore a sweeping white mustache and an imperial. The second was tall and had once been blond; now he was bald as a prophet, and his great white beard swung from his heavy head like a broad pendulum ticking off the minutes. The third was blind; his graceful, narrow head tilted forward, a flickering smile played about his mouth, and I noticed that when his attention was strongly attracted his eyes occasionally turned up with a strange abortive movement, as if he might take the darkness by surprise and change it into light. The fourth man stood straight and soldierly, his knees tight together, his great feet splayed out from his ankles, and his arms hanging perpendicularly. He had an ox-like head, and his wide shoulders were heavy and stooped with age. The fifth man was an aged Negro, and feeble-minded.

Peeters handed me a little paper, which I read aloud: "Jan van der Aa, Pieter de Vos, Georges Dekkers, Willem van Oolen, David Anderson. Is that right?"

"*Ja, ja, Mynheer*"—"*Parfaitement, monsieur*"—"Yes, sair," the voices quavered.

"Don't you all speak English?" I demanded. "You're entitled to American pension money, yet you don't speak our language? *Vous ne parlez pas*—"

The little man with the imperial burst into volcanic speech. "Sir," he ejaculated, "they have forgotten the Eengleesh, but I—I speak it pairfectly."

Wilson sighed. "Yes, hang it, he does!" he whispered to me. "He's the damnedest, convincingest, Fourth-of-July orator you ever listened to. Now he's off! You can't stop him!"

"You are Jan van der Aa?" I interrupted, after the first sentence.

"Jan van der Aa, sir," he acknowledged, bowing, and continued, impressively: "Sirs, you see beforre you five men who fought in the Grrand Arrmy of the Rrepublic, in the grrandest arrmy of the grreatest rrepublic of the earrth." He rolled the rr's like thunder down the valleys of his speech. "It was not for nothing that we fought. Liberrty and Union are not little things. They are eterrnal. They are the same in everry country and in everry time. We five were at Gettysburrg and Cold Harrborr, de Vos was at Antietam, Dekkers was wounded at Atlanta, I was at Chickamauga underr Thomas, Anderson was at Peterrsburrg"—the strange, foreign accent turned the familiar battle names into mighty voices, voices to conjure dead men from the grave and dead deeds from the old books where they lie buried; the man before us was a born orator, he was winsome, sweet, powerful, pathetic, by turns—"Forrt Fisherr, Culpeperr Courrt-House, Vicksburrg, Shiloh, Champion's Hill, Cairro, Chattanooga." The tremendous words rolled forth; the file of old men stirred; they awoke and threw up their heads as he trumpeted forth these names, and I seemed to see them young again and soldiers of the Republic.

But Van der Aa stopped abruptly. He turned half apologetically to the others, speaking a most vulgar and harsh Flemish. "*'k Heb 't verget*—I'd forgotten what we came for—our moneys," he said. "Sirs"—he addressed Wilson and me once more—"our pension moneys are overdue. We have received nothing since Antwerp was captured. The American Consul-General writes, but we receive nothing. Will you tell Washington of us? The Government have forgotten; we are far away, and so they have forgotten us."

I turned inquiringly to Wilson.

"Oh, tell them you'll get their money for them. Tell them anything," he whispered, harshly, fumbling his handkerchief. "Stop that devil of a Van der Aa! You don't understand; that man can talk you to tears!"

"Mr. Wilson knows all about the case," I said. "He will cable to Washington the first time he goes to Rotterdam. We shall do everything in the world to get your money."

Van der Aa thanked me with a gesture and a low bow, and repeated my words in Flemish to the others. They thanked us slowly. "And now, sirs—" he began again.

"Stop him, for God's sake!" groaned Wilson.

"Mynheer van der Aa—"

"—the only things men gladly die for, freedom and union. Freedom and union, one and inseparable, now and forever."

The spell came over us like a ghost—the ghost of something high and splendid—and the voice of America spoke in conquered Belgium. Not through American lips, but through the lips of an alien; and not the voice of America to-day, divided, disunited, enslaved in a thousand ways to fear and base interests; not the America, I suppose, of the sixties, blatantly provincial, cursed with over-confidence, torn with civil war; but the voice of the ideal America—that America of the spirit which Lincoln must have seen as Moses saw the Holy Land from Mount Nebo, the America which may be, which must be; the mighty Nation like a city set upon a hill, with the glory of heaven shining upon her, and young men and women singing in her streets.

I mopped my eyes; Wilson coughed and blew his nose. The five old men stood imperturbable, and Van der Aa spoke on and on. He was pitiless and glorious. As he talked I saw a flag borne to the tops of tall mountains, flung over precipices, whipped through morasses and dismal swamps, flung up from the sea and set firm in rocky earth; and that flag was the American flag—the flag of Wilson's country and my country. These men had followed that flag—these five aliens. I saw freedom and union like simple things, things to be held in the hand as well as in the heart; necessary, elemental, homely things. And I saw the world-wide war which is waged in every land against freedom and union—the fight of caste against caste, of class against class, of masters with slaves, of the state against its citizens, of the thousand and one Frankenstein monsters of commerce and industry and politics and religion against the human beings who have created them. Everywhere I gazed there was war.

"Liberty and union, one and inseparable, now and forever," concluded Van der Aa, his right arm outstretched to emphasize his last period, the eyes of the blind man straining up to catch the vanished sun.

Next morning Wilson's motor car arrived an hour late at the office, and I noticed that from a staff wired to the wind-shield there floated a little American flag.

"Yes," he said, defiantly, "I say kill patriotism and you kill war. I'm taking the first step. I used to be for the South against the world, now I'm for all America against the world, and maybe some day I'll be for all the world against the world. I'll see you late to-night," he added, very seriously. "I've got to go to Rotterdam to cable Washington about those old pensioners."

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WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.
HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Based on The Outlook of January 31, 1917

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of The Outlook will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: An International League for Peace.

Reference: 1. Pages 186–189.
2. Editorial, pages 183, 184.

Questions:

1. Give a summary of the main points of the President's address on world peace. 2. What is the meaning of "governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed"? 3. To what Governments of the world would this political doctrine be repulsive? 4. Can you think out a plan, just and applicable, of rearranging international governments according to racial consent? Do you think President Wilson can? Do you think any one can? 5. What is meant by "freedom of the seas"? When free? How free? Free from what? 6. Compare the President's world peace plan with the platform of the League to Enforce Peace. What additions does the President make? Do these complicate the plan for peace and make achievement of the desired results more difficult? Discuss. 7. Name a large number of obstacles to world organization. 8. Is not the President's plan merely a "lofty ideal"? Consider the nature of man, national land hunger, the spirit of aggression, desire for national expansion, and love of power in answering this question. 9. What "immense benefits" would the President's plan bestow upon mankind if it could be effected? 10. Compare the plan proposed by Theodore Roosevelt with that of President Wilson. Which is more concrete, applicable, statesmanlike? Just at the present time popular opinion has it that Mr. Roosevelt disbelieves in an international federation for the enforcement of justice. What do you think? 11. Name and discuss Mr. Balfour's views of a durable peace. 12. Do you think America ought to have any say in the peace terms at the end of this war? Reasons. 13. How does The Outlook view President Wilson's world peace address? Has it presented good reasons for its belief? Discuss. 14. Explain the following statements from The Outlook's editorial on "The President's Ideal:" "There never can be peace in this world without victory." "The beauty of the President's ideal is the fatal defect of his address." "A beautiful ideal may become as dangerous as it is beautiful." "Creed without deed is fatal to life." 15. What did the President mean by "a peace without victory" in the present war? What is your opinion of it?

B. Topic: The Gringo in Mexico.

Reference: Pages 198–203. Also page 178.

Questions:

1. What difference does it make what Mexicans think of the United States? How has Mr. Mason answered this question? 2. Tell what Mr. Mason has to say about the commercial and business interests in Mexico as affected by Americans? 3. Give the leading facts about the Texan war of independence and the Mexican War of 1847–8. Do you consider these disgraceful affairs in American history? Reasons. 4. What is the attitude of Mexicans toward Americans? Of Americans toward Mexicans? Who is responsible? Discuss. Don't forget that these questions have two sides. 6. Is it possible for the nationals of one country to understand thoroughly those of another country? Why or why not? 7. If you had money and were a business man would you seek investments in Mexico? Reasons. 8. Have American business men who go or have gone to Mexico "to make their fortunes" a right to expect their Government to protect them and their property? There are those who hold that American "exploiters" in foreign countries have no right to look to their Government for any protection. 9. What grounds has Mr. Mason for saying that "of course there are *many* points in which the Mexican policy of Mr. Wilson may be criticised"? Do you or do you not agree with him? Reasons. 10. Do you like President Wilson's Mexican policy? If not, construct a better one and let us know what it is. 11. What would be the probable results of American intervention in Mexico? 12. What is America's responsibility to Mexico? Discuss with great care.

II—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Topic: Immigration and Americanization.

Reference: Page 182.

Questions:

1. Without re-reading this topic can you tell the main facts it contains? 2. What to you is the significance of the statistics presented by Mr. Trumbull? 3. Compare the "old" with the "new" type of immigrant. What is the real significance of this change? 4. What is being done to aid the immigrant? 5. What are the principal causes of our large immigration? 6. What have been the industrial, social, and political effects of it? 7. Do you believe in an educational test for immigrants? Reasons. 8. How many arguments can you give against further restrictions of immigration? How many for further restriction? 9. Do all the arguments against immigration apply with increased force against Oriental immigration? Discuss very thoughtfully. 10. What would you teach immigrants about American politics?

III—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of The Outlook, but not discussed in it.)

1. Subscribers bear the same relation to a journal that voters do to a Congressman. 2. A federation of nations is impossible because it is impossible to effect a Constitution of Civilization.

IV—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(Define accurately the following words and expressions. All of the following are found in The Outlook for January 31, 1917.)

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How I Raised My Earnings from $30 to $1000 a week

The Story of a Young Man's Remarkable Rise, as Told by Himself

THREE years ago I was earning $30 per week. With a wife and two children to support it was a constant struggle to make both ends meet. We saved very little, and that only by sacrificing things we really needed. To-day my earnings average a thousand dollars weekly. I own two automobiles. My children go to private schools. I have just purchased, for cash, a $25,000 home. I go hunting, fishing, motoring, traveling, wherever I care to, and I do less work than ever before.

What I have done, anyone can do—for I am only an average man. I have never gone to college, my education is limited, and I am not "brilliant" by any means. I personally know at least a hundred men who are better business men than I, who are better educated, who are better informed on hundreds of subjects, and who have much better ideas than I ever had. Yet not one of them approaches my earnings. I mention this merely to show that earning capacity is not governed by the extent of a man's education and to convince my readers that there is only *one* reason for my success—a reason I will give herein.

One day, a few years ago, I began to "take stock" of myself. I found that, like most other men, I had energy, ambition, determination. Yet in spite of these assets, for some reason or other I drifted along without getting anywhere. My lack of education bothered me, and I had thought seriously of making further sacrifices in order to better equip myself to earn more. Then I read somewhere that but few *millionaires* ever went to college. Edison, Rockefeller, Hill, Schwab, Carnegie—not one of them had any more schooling than I had.

One day something happened that woke me up to what was wrong with me. It was necessary for me to make a decision on a matter which was of no great consequence. I knew in my heart what was the right thing to do, but something held me back. I said one thing, then another; I decided one way, then another. I couldn't for the life of me make the decision I knew was right.

I lay awake most of that night thinking about the matter—not because it was of any great importance in itself, but because I was beginning to discover myself. Along towards dawn I resolved to try an experiment. I decided to cultivate my will power, believing that if I did this I would not hesitate about making decisions—that when I had an idea I would have sufficient confidence in myself to put it "over"—that I would not be "afraid" of myself or of things or of others. I felt that if I could smash my ideas across I would soon make my presence felt. I knew that heretofore I had always begged for success—had always stood, hat in hand, depending on others to "give" me the things I desired. In short, I was controlled by the will of others. Henceforth, I determined to have a strong will of my own—*to demand and command what I wanted.*

But how shall I begin? What shall I do first? It was easy enough for me to determine to do things—I had "determined" many times before. But this was a question of will power, and I made up my mind that the first step was to muster up enough of my own will power to stick to and carry out my determination.

With this new purpose in mind I applied myself to finding out something more about will power. I was sure that other men must have studied the subject, and the results of their experience would doubtless be of great value to me in understanding the workings of my own will. So, with a directness of purpose that I had scarcely known before, I began my search.

The results at first were discouraging. While a good deal had been written about the memory and other faculties of the brain, I could find nothing that offered any help to me in acquiring the new power that I had hoped might be possible.

But a little later in my investigation I encountered the works of Prof. Frank Channing Haddock. To my amazement and delight I discovered that this eminent scientist, whose name ranks with James, Bergson, and Royce, had just completed the most thorough and constructive study of will power ever made. I was astonished to read his statement, "The will is just as susceptible of development as the muscles of the body"! My question was answered! Eagerly I read further—how Dr. Haddock had devoted twenty years to this study—how he had so completely mastered it that he was actually able to set down the very exercises by which anyone could develop the will, making it a bigger, stronger force each day, simply through an easy, progressive course of Training.

It is almost needless to say that I at once began to practice the exercises formulated by Dr. Haddock. And I need not recount the extraordinary results that I obtained almost from the first day. I have already indicated the success that my developed power of will has made for me.

But it may be thought that my case is exceptional. Let me again assure you that I am but an average man, with no superdeveloped powers, save that of my will. And to further prove my contention let me cite one or two instances I have since come across, which seem to show conclusively that an indomitable will can be developed by anyone.

One case that comes to my mind is that of a young man who worked in a big factory. He was bright and willing, but seemed to get nowhere. Finally he took up the study of will training, at the suggestion of Mr. W. M. Taylor, the famous efficiency expert of the Willys-Overland Company, and in less than a year his salary was increased 800%. Then there is the case of C. D. Van Vechten, General Agent of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Just a short time after receiving the methods in will development suggested by Prof. Haddock, he felt that they would be worth from $3,000 to $30,000 to him.

Another man, Mr. H. D. Ferguson, residing in Hot Springs, Ark., increased his earnings from $40 a week to $90 a week in a remarkably short space of time after he began the study of will training. These are but a few—there are many other equally amazing examples which I personally know about. And aside from the financial gain, this training has enabled thousands to overcome drink and other vices almost overnight—has helped overcome sickness and nervousness, has transformed unhappy, envious, discontented people into dominating personalities filled with the joy of living.

Prof. Haddock's lessons, rules and exercises in will training have recently been compiled and published in book form by the Pelton Publishing Co., of Meriden, Conn. Mr. Pelton has authorized me to say that any reader who cares to examine the book may do so without sending any money in advance. In other words, if after a week's reading you do not feel that this book is worth $3, the sum asked, return it and you will owe nothing. When you receive your copy for examination I suggest that you first read the articles on: the law of great thinking; how to develop analytical power; how to perfectly concentrate on any subject; how to guard against errors in thought; how to drive from the mind unwelcome thoughts; how to develop fearlessness; how to use the mind in sickness; how to acquire a dominating personality.

Some few doubters will scoff at the idea of will power being the fountainhead of wealth, position and everything we are striving for, and some may say that no mere book can teach the development of the will. But the great mass of intelligent men and women will at least investigate for themselves by sending for the book at the publisher's risk. I am sure that any book that has done for me—and for thousands of others—what "Power of Will" has done—is well worth investigating. It is interesting to note that among the 150,000 owners who have read, used and praised "Power of Will," are such prominent men as Supreme Court Justice Parker; Wu Ting Fang, Ex-U. S. Chinese Ambassador; Lieut.-Gov. McKelvie of Nebraska; Assistant Postmaster-General Britt; General Manager Christeson, of Wells-Fargo Express Co.; E. St. Elmo Lewis; Governor Arthur Capper of Kansas, and thousands of others.

As a first step in will training, I would suggest immediate action in this matter before you. It is not even necessary to write a letter. Use the form below, if you prefer, addressing it to the Pelton Publishing Company, 4-B Wilcox Block, Meriden, Conn., and the book will come by return mail. This one act may mean the turning point of your life, as it has meant to me and to so many others.

PELTON PUBLISHING COMPANY,
4-B Wilcox Block, Meriden, Conn.

I will examine a copy of "Power of Will" at your risk. I agree to remit $3 or remail the book in five days.

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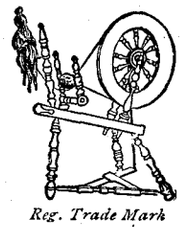

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THE READER'S VIEW

A PARABLE COMPLETED

About two years ago you published an editorial article which appeared to me at the time to indicate in a singularly effective and incisive way what should be the attitude of the American people in this war. It was so brief that it may be reproduced in full:

"*A Parable to be Completed.*—A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves. And as they were stripping him of his raiment and wounding him, a certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, came where they were, and when he saw them, he . . . ?"

But the appeal which seemed then so effective has apparently had no effect. Not only is the victim continuing to suffer more and more, but it is more and more evident that the attitude of the United States is not that of the Samaritan, but of the priest and the Levite who passed by on the other side.

Not that we need suppose that the priest and the Levite had not the courage to fight, or that their motto was "Safety first." Their neutral attitude was doubtless due to their superior holiness. Not for them was this vulgar brawling; to their enlightened and purified eyes this fierce struggle, with its waste and its peril, was as the act of madmen. And perhaps, too, they knew or suspected something of the victim's past history—that his conduct had at times fallen short of their own holy professions; and they felt that to have anything to do with a man who had not been without sin, and whose present occupation was not wholly ideal, would be contamination to their purity. And we know that in the moral as in the physical realm differences which appear considerable to those who are on the level of the ground will become inconspicuous to those who have risen to an exceedingly high altitude above the common level.

No, Mr. Editor, you should not have asked the priest and the Levite to view the struggle with the unneutral eyes of an ordinary Samaritan. It was a mistake to preach a sermon from that text to your holy and neutral countrymen. Rather may I suggest another text—the words addressed to another neutral and prosperous community, that of Laodicea: "Because thou sayest, I am rich and increased with goods, and have need of nothing; and knowest not that thou art wretched and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked: I counsel thee to anoint thine eyes with eye salve that thou mayest see."

Toronto, Canada. J. C. ROBERTSON.

CONSCIENCE OR CONDUCT?

The Outlook of November 8 contained a letter from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Yucatan which calls for some statement. He says that, under what seems to him to be practically governmental sufferance, if not guidance, the Cathedral and many churches of his diocese have been desecrated or destroyed. For this he blames Carranza, and denies that what he calls "liberty of conscience" is guarded or permitted under the Carranza régime. The evident purpose of the letter is to interest the United States Government, through an appeal to the people of the United States, in doing something

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The Reader's View (Continued)

to ward off the tide of hostility of Carranza to the Roman Church.

What is called "liberty of conscience" ought not to be interfered with by any government, though nearly all denominations have tried their hand at it, from Caiaphas down to Villa and the American Protestant Association of the United States.

"Liberty of conduct" is another matter. The Bishop of Yucatan seems to be ignorant of the real hostility of the Mexicans to the Roman Church as it exists in Mexico. He ought to find out that no one complains of the consciences of the clergy there. It is their conduct that has aroused anger. The Mexican people are not concerned with conscience as yet.

The Roman Catholic clergy in all Spanish-speaking lands have had almost unobstructed control for three hundred years. There has not been until within the last fifty years any, and even now but very little, effective opposition to their control. And with what result? The Church has absorbed the best properties for itself. It has prevented honorable marriage by its high fees and its denial of the validity of civil marriages, and thus has been the abettor of illegitimacy. It has encouraged lust by the lust of its clergy. It has controlled the schools and carefully guarded education from anything that would disturb the leadership of the priests.

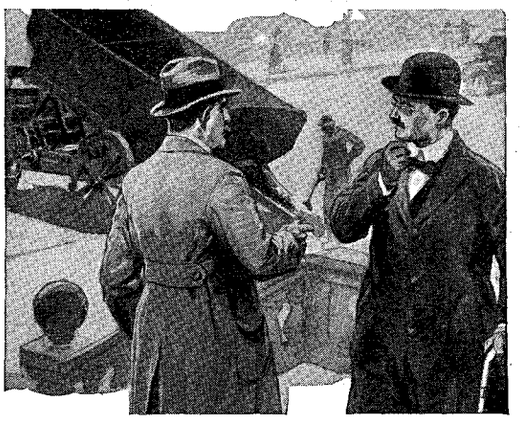
The Bishop would do well to read any history of Mexico not written under the censorship of the clergy. He will find that the *auto da fé* was established in that country and inaugurated its reign by burning at the stake twenty-one "pestilent Lutherans." And for two hundred and fifty years that system continued until 1820. The Church controlled the education, taxed the industries, and in this way acquired great wealth. It had extensive estates in the country districts and the most profitable properties in the cities. In 1859 it owned one-third of all the property in Mexico.

And what has now brought about the trouble? Is it Protestant interference? Is it some new religion? No; there are not enough Protestant people in Mexico to make a ripple on the surface of its life. It is the very people who have been under the tutelage of the clergy.

In almost the entire Spanish-speaking American world the votes of the common people and the wide-awake leaders and lovers of their country have put the Church out of control. In South America during the last fifty years the whole country has been changed into various republics. In studying the language of their new constitutions one is greatly impressed with the evidence that they were molded on the Constitution of the United States and corrected by our experience. That means that the people there desired to have the same separation of Church and State that we are supposed to have here. In nearly all of these constitutions there is a clause cutting out ecclesiastical domination, giving freedom of religious belief, establishing the validity of civil marriage, and putting the schools under secular control.

In no one of these countries while the process of political emancipation from Church control was in progress were the clergy anything but a drag on the endeavor.

A. S. HOBART.
Crozer Theological Seminary,
Chester, Pennsylvania.



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THE NEW BOOKS

This department will include descriptive notes, with or without brief comments, about all books received by The Outlook. Many of the important books will have more extended and critical treatment later

FICTION

Marriage Game (The). A Comedy in Three Acts. By Anne Crawford Flexner. B. W. Huebsch, New York. $1.

Prussian Officer (The), and Other Stories. By D. H. Lawrence. B. W. Huebsch, New York. $1.50.

Romance of Labor (The). Scenes from Good Novels Depicting Joy in Work. By Frances Doane Twombly and John Cotton Dana. The Macmillan Company, New York. 75c.

BOOKS FOR YOUNG FOLKS

Letty's Springtime. By Helen Sherman Griffith. The Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia. 50c.

Little Mother. By Ruth Brown MacArthur. The Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia. $1.50.

Whale and the Grasshopper (The), and Other Fables. By Seumas O'Brien. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $1.35.

What Daddies Do. Old-Fashioned Rhymes for New-Fangled Kiddies. By Robert Livingston. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. 75c.

BIOGRAPHY

Benjamin Franklin, Printer. By John Clyde Oswald. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. $2.

A capital account of Franklin's work, suitable for young readers.

My Life and Work. By Edmund Knowles Muspratt. The John Lane Company, New York. $2.50.

An English business man's narrative of travel, with reminiscences of celebrities such as Liebig, Charles Dickens, and Samuel Lover.

HISTORY, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND POLITICS

Distributive Justice: The Right and Wrong of Our Present Distribution of Wealth. By John A. Ryan, D.D. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.50.

The author is a Roman Catholic; opposes Socialism and the single tax; regards private ownership the best system of land tenure; upholds private capital and interest and profit; advocates the moral right of the laborer to a living wage, provided the business makes it possible for the employer to give it; and in general may be described as conservative but not reactionary.

Japanese Conquest of American Opinion (The). By Montaville Flowers. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $1.50.

A rather perfervid account of the Japanese situation in California. The Japanese claim, according to the author, that they would be content concerning the land question in that State if their nationals were treated on the same plane as the aliens of other foreign countries; in other words, either by raising the rights of the Asiatics to the level of those of the Europeans or by denying land-ownership to any alien from any land. Of course this brings up the question of citizenship. Ought the discrimination against Asiatics in our National naturalization laws to be removed? Mr. Flowers would deny to the Japanese the rights of citizenship, among other reasons because of the unfairness to the rest of the Asiatics; because the Japanese immigrants lower the economic level in this country; because they set up a civilization which cannot be mixed with ours; because they are unaccustomed to democracy; because of inherent differences in their modes of thought and ours; finally, because the step, once taken, can never be retraced.

National Being (The). Some Thoughts on an Irish Polity. By A. E. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.35.

A reasonable and well-written presentation of the argument for the national life of Ireland, with a recognition of the fact that the Irish people need for the full development of their national life qualities which they do not now possess. The author does not argue for separation from the British Empire.

POETRY

Jig of Forslin (The). By Conrad Aiken. The Four Seas Company, Boston. $1.25.

It is a little difficult, despite the author's explanatory preface, to classify Mr. Aiken's latest volume. Perhaps it may be called a phantasmagorical allegory. In manner and method it represents the most original work which Mr. Aiken has yet done. In matter it is less satisfying and less intelligible than his preceding volume, "Turns and Movies."

Lark Went Singing (A), and Other Poems. By Ruth Guthrie Harding. Introduction by Richard Burton. Edmund D. Brooks, Minneapolis. $1.

This is a slender volume of delicately wrought verses, happy in phrase and appealing in thought. Mrs. Harding has a very distinctive sense of word and rhythm value.

Sea Garden: Imagist Poems. By "H. D." Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. 75c.

"H. D." has been called the most poetic of the Imagists. There is certainly much in the volume to justify such a title. Even those who object to the narrowness and apparent self-sufficiency of some of those who adhere to this school will find much beauty in the present volume. "H. D." has a sense of word values and a poetical faculty which cannot be disregarded.

Songs and Ballads from Over the Sea. Compiled by E. A. Helps. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $1.25.

A collection of poems of uneven merit from all corners of the British Empire. It is interesting for the view which it presents of a large cross-section of the work of England's colonial poets and writers of verse.

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM

Thrift. By Bolton Hall. B. W. Huebsch, New York. $1.

Literary essays by the author of "Visions and Revisions." French writers from Montaigne to Maupassant and English writers from William Blake to Henry James are here discussed.

WAR BOOKS

Problems and Lessons of the War (The). Clark University Addresses, 1915. Edited by George H. Blakeslee. With a Foreword by G. Stanley Hall. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.

Partisans of each side in the war, students of international affairs, advocates of pacifism as well as of patriotism, and others not included in any of these categories addressed the Conference at Clark University, December 16-18, 1915. The addresses there delivered have been gathered together in this volume and edited by the originator of the well-known Clark University conferences. Those who desire to become acquainted with the literature of the war will wish to include this volume in their collection of war books.

Red Cross and Iron Cross. By a Doctor in France. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $1.

The war as a doctor saw it. Readable and graphic. Profits on the book go to the French Red Cross.

Stricken Land (The): Serbia as We Saw It. By Alice and Claude Askew. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $3.

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Latter-Day Problems

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tions in Europe. We are too apt to interpret Europe only in terms of the people there whom we know best—the English, the French, the Germans, the Italians. We do not naturally think of Europe also in terms of the Near East, for instance, particularly in terms of Serbia. No people, we believe, have suffered more or more truly need help than the Serbians. The present volume describes them in a way to bring out not only the poignancy of their present conditions, but also their permanent characteristics.

Volunteer Poilu (A). By Henry Sheahan. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $1.25.

A graphic and interesting account with interpretative illustrations of the experience of an American on the French front. The tragedy of the war is in these pages, but more prominent is the humanity which makes that tragedy splendid.

With the French Flying Corps. By Carroll Dana Winslow. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.25.

The author is a young American who enlisted in the French Flying Corps shortly after the beginning of the war. His book is a graphic account of experiences and adventures, the most notable of which took place above Verdun during the German attacks.

Woman and the War (A). By the Countess of Warwick. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $2.

In this volume one learns at first hand about Edward VII, William II, Lord Haldane, Lord French, and other notable men. The greater part of the volume comprises Lady Warwick's views on a variety of subjects. What she has to say concerning her own sex as affected by war, whether in England or in Germany, is of particular interest.

MISCELLANEOUS

Diotionary of Similes (A). By Frank J. Wilstach. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $2.50.

A very good book of its type, but we are doubtful about the type. Like the dictionaries of quotations, it will be convenient to writers and orators who want to find some appropriate ornament to brighten up their too somber preachment; but those ornaments are always best which grow out of and are a part of the article, not sought for and added to it.

New International Encyclopaedia (The). Volumes 21, 22, 23, and "Courses of Reading and Study." Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

The concluding volumes of the new edition of this cyclopædia, which has won a place for itself as a standard work of reference, have now been issued. The new edition is in most respects, in its appearance, a replica of the admirable form of the original edition; the thinner paper, however, makes it much easier to handle. An additional volume on "Courses of Reading and Study" will serve to open the contents of the work to a host of readers.

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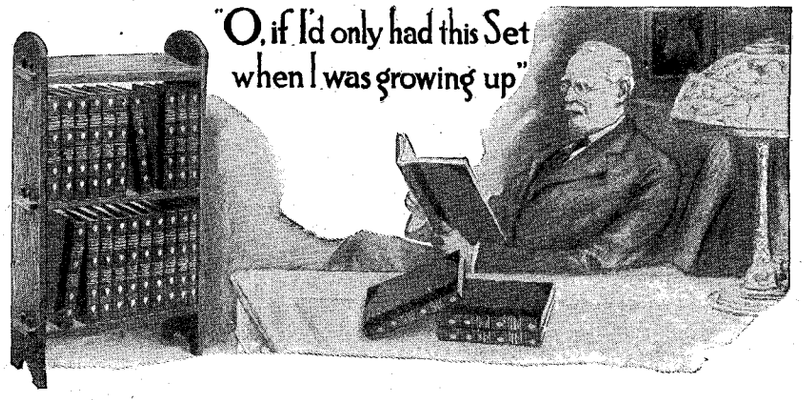

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THE VALUE OF AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES

DRIVING or riding in an automobile that was not equipped with what are commonly known as accessories would be a good deal like living in a house that had no windows or doors. It could be done, perhaps, but it would not be exactly enjoyable. And one would not want to repeat the performance any more often than necessary. No experienced motorist needs to be told how vitally essential to his comfort and well-being his accessories are.

In most cases, as a matter of fact, it is a little difficult to figure out just where the accessories stop and the car itself begins. The term accessory, in both theory and practice, is used to cover practically every integral part of the automobile. In the association known as the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers, embracing most of the larger makers of automobile parts and fittings in the United States, there are some two hundred and seventy members, manufacturing everything from frames, bodies, motors, and axles to lap-robes, lights, and lubricants. A good many standard makes of cars are assembled rather than built, the frame being made by a manufacturer specializing in frames, the motor being designed and constructed by a manufacturer specializing in motors; just as in practically all cars such parts, for instance, as the electrical equipment, the carbureters, and the speed indicators and warning signals are furnished by makers specializing in exactly those particular parts. When one reflects that the accessory business of this country represents to-day a capitalization of approximately one billion dollars, one realizes that this industry alone has grown in the past few years to a position of both National and international importance. Yet, although crank shafts, connecting rods, and bearings are accessories in the strictest sense of the word, the average motorist would probably limit the definition of this term to devices which make motoring safer, easier, more pleasant, eliminating arbitrarily those accessories which, being fundamental parts of the car itself, might be said to be devices which make motoring possible in the first place. Inasmuch as this brief article is written for the average automobilist, we shall accept his definition without further quibbling.

Considered as contrivances to make motoring safer, easier, and more pleasant, the accessories on the market to-day—the accessories which may be bought either with a car or for a car—are responsible, perhaps, for most of the comforts which motoring offers. Strip a car of its accessories (using again the average motorist's definition), and you will have a machine that will run; it will carry you from place to place, but it will do little else, except demonstrate how much those various devices have meant to you.

Take tires, for example. Of course every machine comes equipped with tires, yet tires are accessories in every sense of the word. You have a certain freedom of choice in selecting the make and type with which your car is originally fitted; you have entire independence when the time at last comes for buying new shoes and tubes. For even the best tire will ultimately wear out.

In tires, perhaps more than in any other form of accessory, the progress of recent years has been most notable. Tire trouble, that ancient bane of every motorist's existence, has been cut down to what is apparently its irreducible minimum. Both tubes and shoes are better than they used to be; better designed, better made, and containing better, more perfectly balanced materials. And not only that, but the old nightmare of tire-changing has largely been eliminated. Demountable rims and quickly changed spare wheels have taken care of that.

Tires themselves are not only more serviceable than of old, but are also more efficiently adapted to meet actual road conditions. Great attention has been given to perfecting the design of treads, and the result is a tribute to science and American industry. In fact, so far has the development of tire design been carried that it is possible to-day for the owner of any make or weight of car to buy from any one of a number of manufacturers a tire that will be exactly suited to that car for any given service, road, or climatic condition; a tire made of the soundest, sturdiest materials, standing up in a way which a number of years ago would have been thought incredible. The romance of rubber, of treating it and adapting it to offer a genuine resistance to the wear and tear of the road, is one of the dramatic industrial romances of the century.

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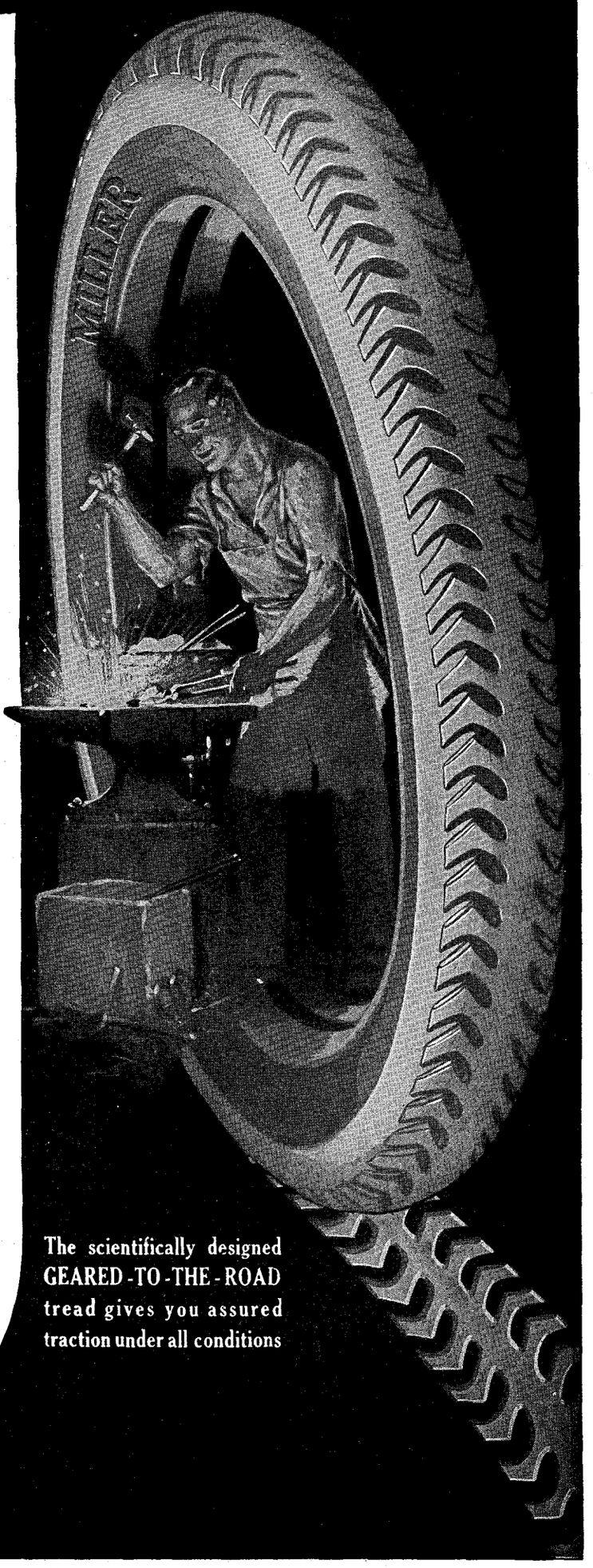

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The History of
The Internal Bath

By Charles A. Tyrrell, M. D.

INASMUCH as I have the best of reasons for the statement that Internal Bathing is at the present time being regularly practiced by upward of at least half a million Americans, it may be of somewhat general interest to examine into what is known of its origin, its reason and the recent stages by which it arrived at its present popularity and resultfulness.

Though popularly supposed to be a comparatively modern practice, its usage, in a crude form, is traceable many centuries back, for Pliny in his Naturalis Historia, A. D. 1518, mentions it as being prescribed by the Ancient Egyptian Physicians to whom its investigation was suggested by the health habits of the Ibis, a bird of the Nile.

These Egyptian Physicians, by the way, were the first medical practitioners known to history, not excepting the Chinese.

And the ancient Egyptians, measured by their accomplishments, seem to have been a pretty healthy, husky people.

Although history does not give much light on the subject in more recent periods, it does mention a widespread use of this treatment throughout Europe in the early part of the Eighteenth Century, especially in France.

The recent resuscitation of this ancient remedial practice dates back to the early forties, when Dr. A. Wilford Hall of New York, after years of public speaking and the authorship of many religious and scientific works, failed in health, rapidly declined and was given by his physicians but a few months to live.

Dr. Hall was not a Doctor of Medicine, but of Philosophy and Laws, and a man of the highest knowledge and attainments. I knew him very well in later years and he frequently said: "Having had considerable trouble in that way, the idea came to me like an inspiration that if I could keep the colon cleansed of waste matter, I would have at least a better chance of recovery."

Dr. Hall persisted in this treatment, using the crude and laborious method of a bulb syringe, and from that time until his death at the generous age of eighty-two, forty odd years after he had been given up, did his utmost to give the world the benefit of his personal experience.

I arrived in New York City in 1887 after an extended trip through India, China and Japan, and unwisely invested my entire capital in a commercial venture which failed.

More or less indifferent attention to my physical condition and the shock of this experience brought on a second stroke of paralysis on the left side (the first having occurred previously in Hong Kong).

Being helpless I became an inmate of a hospital for a time; was then refused admission to another and fortunately knowing of some of the results of Internal Bathing I resorted to it regularly with such success that in 60 days I was walking about the city.

Impressed by the fact, however, that the method of taking these baths was then crude and imperfect I decided to study, practice and improve on it.

To do this properly and legally I quickly found that I would have to become a Doctor of Medicine.

Entering immediately a medical college, I took the four years' course and graduated with honors.

Not at all a bad commentary on the results of Internal Bathing, considering my condition the year before entering.

After graduating, I found my experience exactly akin to all those who must educate the public, especially in a matter where most of us are so notoriously careless—Irregularity.

But I knew from the experience of myself and others that the foundation of a great and revolutionary, though perfectly natural remedy was there.

And that once its results were generally known no power could stop its rapid and universal appreciation.

And so I persevered.

From the smallest of beginnings I found that every J. B. L. Cascade which I distributed brought me demand for others—that once the proper administering of the Internal Bath accomplished its result with one patient, he was generously eager to pass his experience along.

And so it grew, and has grown so astoundingly in the past twenty years that I heartily agree with Physicians generally when they claim that "the vast majority of human illnesses are directly or indirectly caused by accumulated waste in the colon."

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In the twenty-five years of my specializing on this Nature's remedy there have developed, as you may imagine, many informing and interesting phases of this treatment. The result of these years of research and practical experience has been summed up in a little book, "The What, The Why, The Way of Internal Bathing," which I will gladly send to any interested person free on request.

Just address Chas. A. Tyrrell, M. D., 134 West 65th St., New York, mentioning that you read this in THE OUTLOOK, and the book will go forward by return mail.

Of course we all want to be well and efficient and stay so without calling upon Drugs to help, if that be possible. There are, as I have said, hundreds of thousands who are already doing this by this purely natural preventative, and the numbers are steadily growing. So it may be that in your own interest it would be well to send for this little book today while it is still on your mind.

The Value of Automobile Accessories (Continued)

automobile accessories would be a herculean task, demanding volumes of print; and for that reason this article can do no more than give an outline of the practical value of what may perhaps be called the more established of these devices. These seem to fall into three general classes: first, those that make for safety; second, those that make for easier, more pleasant, driving; and, third, those that make for comfort and convenience.

Of the devices that could well bear the motto "Safety First," tire chains, glareless headlights, brake linings, and fire extinguishers are accessories which no motorist should overlook. Tire chains, the first of these, are admittedly essential. They hold the car from slipping and skidding under road conditions in which no other device has proved truly effective. They snap on easily, they cause a minimum of wear on the tires because of the fact that their semi-loose method of attachment allows them to creep slightly with each revolution of the wheel, thus putting the grip on a different part of the tire each time; and, beyond all, they are not expensive. A car equipped with chains on all four wheels will run as if it were on rails, even on the smoothest pavement and in the wettest, slipperiest weather.

Glareless headlights are a far more recent development than tire chains, but they have already proved themselves. The old-fashioned searchlight, while undeniably effective, possessed two strong and oft-reiterated counts against it: it tended to illuminate a path straight ahead, and straight ahead only; and it tended to blind the eyes of approaching drivers. Cities and towns rapidly forbade the use of such a pathfinder, and the need for devising some other solution of the headlight problem became increasingly apparent. Much experimentation resulted—and finally bore fruit in the multiple-lens lamp.

This new type of headlight, made to-day in a number of forms, gives actually more light than the searchlight, yet holds the light down on the road where it belongs. No light is wasted up in the air; and on a level roadway the beams extend no higher than from three to four feet above the ground. In addition, the sides of the road are thoroughly illuminated, giving a wide path of even lighting. The principle on which these lamps are made is that of the multiple prism or lens; you can look into them without winking, yet they give an illumination of remarkable intensity. And they do away with the double danger of too much glare from the ordinary headlight and of too little light when a dimmer is in use. In certain models a special glass is even used, absorbing the violet rays and giving a beam which tends to show grass and other things in their true colors.

The brake-lining question is another which has long engaged the attention of careful drivers. Motorists have come to realize how all-important the brake lining is, not only for their own safety, but for that of others on the road and in city streets. The brake lining is the actual thing that does the work, or rather bears the brunt of stopping the car; and the demand for a lining that will wear like iron and yet possess the necessary fabric qualities has brought to the front a number of thoroughly dependable products. Asbestos and similar materials are favored; and it is now possible for the car-owner to insist upon his machine's being equipped

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The Value of Automobile Accessories (Continued)

with a brake lining that will give real brake service until it is finally worn to its last thin shred.

Then the matter of fire danger has been reduced to the final point where a little sensible precaution will render a disastrous automobile blaze almost impossible. A handy, light little extinguisher may be bought at any supply store, together with a neat bracket to hold it in place; and this extinguisher will handle any incipient fire that can start in a car—even the oil and gasoline fires which used to be so dangerous.

Horns and other warning signals have also been standardized—and in the main greatly reduced in price—and every careful motorist to-day has his car equipped with a horn or signal that really warns, and that can be heard either above the din of traffic or for a reasonable distance on the open road.

Of the accessories which make for easier, more pleasant driving the number is apparently legion. One may buy a car equipped or one may equip a car already bought with any number of vital conveniences which beyond all controversy have proved their worth. Among these might perhaps be mentioned electric equipment for starting and lighting, shock absorbers, special radiators to give increased efficiency in various ways, magnetos, lubricating oils for particular conditions and uses, batteries, spark plugs, wire wheels, demountable rims, and many other devices.

So much has been said and written about electric starting and lighting systems, and so thoroughly have they been demonstrated in both value and convenience, that any discussion here would be little more than repetition. Let it suffice to say that the owner of any car not so equipped can secure, at an extremely reasonable cost, an electric system for starting his motor and running his lights which will introduce him immediately to a new world of motoring luxury. The motor starts, even in the coldest weather, with the mere pressing of a button; the lights go on or off at will in the same easy way. Such a system once used—a reliable one, that is, secured from a well-known and established maker—will never be given up. It means too much.

Shock absorbers are in somewhat the same category. While many cars are furnished equipped with these road smoothers, driving conditions will sometimes demand additional spring-easing equipment; and with some cars the selection and application of shock absorbers are left entirely to the buyer. The generally uncertain character of American roads led directly to an early effort toward a perfect solution of the spring-control problem, and for this reason, perhaps more than for any other, the shock-absorbing devices now on the American market represent the height of mechanical and engineering efficiency. Any car-owner can go to a reliable manufacturer—and the more reliable ones are generally well known by name—and for a comparatively small outlay equip his machine with shock absorbers which will give the maximum riding ease on any roads, and which will stand up amazingly under the severest road conditions. More than this the motorist cannot ask.

Batteries, magnetos, carbureters, spark plugs—all these devices are offered as accessories to render the performance of any car a little better than perhaps it has been. Certain cars, most cars undoubtedly, are

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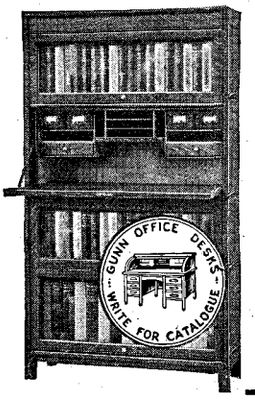

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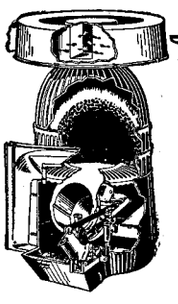

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The Value of Automobile Accessories (Continued)

turned out fully equipped with the best and most reliable of these accessories; but the owner of a car not so equipped—or the owner who has some personal preference or crankism—can have them fitted at little expense and with much resultant satisfaction. A good set of batteries, a good magneto, a good spark plug and carbureter—how essential each one of these is to the kind of performance every motorist hopes for and wants! The better batteries of nowadays give more power, last longer, and defy the breakdowns which only a few years ago caused such trouble. Magnetos are more dependable and efficient too, infinitely better adapted than of old to actual motoring conditions. And the same general thing may be said about spark plugs and carbureters.

Even lubricating oils—an item of far greater importance than the novice would imagine—have been developed to the point where there is now a lubricant for every conceivable mechanical purpose and every condition of climate and driving need. The oils and greases of to-day really contain the minimum of carbon which was so long heralded in advertising claims; and no matter what kind of car you have you can now buy the right lubricant for every part with the full assurance that it is going to do its specified work in the most efficient possible way. Gasoline, too, is rapidly being standardized, so that in most sections of the country to-day the motorist can know exactly what he is putting into his tank.

From such accessories as these we come to the devices which make for creature comforts and convenience. Here again the number is almost untold. Speed indicators should possibly come under the previous class—of accessories which have more directly to do with the actual running of the car; but the modern speed indicator is so soundly made, so reliable and efficient in its work, that its use seems to make fundamentally for a condition of mind which brings it straight into the comfort column. To have one's car equipped with a special shock-absorbing fender or bumper (and the equipment costs little when compared to the satisfaction it gives) would seem also to be a matter of comfort.

If you don't like the upholstering of your car, or if it is worn, or if for some other reason you want to change it, you can have

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The Value of Automobile Accessories (Continued)

it covered or refinished in one of any number of ways. Slip covers for summer are now made for practically every model of car; and it costs but little indeed to give your machine a brand-new body interior in this way. From the same manufacturer or dealer you can also purchase a specially designed radiator and engine hood cover to keep your motor warm in the bitterest winter weather. New light-weight and easily handled tops are also produced for various makes and models of cars, and there are a number of high-grade light-weight, thoroughly water-proof and wear-resisting top materials now on the market for the motorist who wants to fit his machine with a new and improved protection against sun and weather. Collapsible side curtains, with windows, designed to close thoroughly an open car for winter use are achieving popularity all over the northern part of the country. They are so designed that they open like a limousine door, and are apparently an accessory of wonderful convenience.

Car heaters—foot-warmers heated by the exhaust of the engine—are another form of winter comfort coming into wide use. An electrically operated hand-warmer placed on the steering-wheel is another notable accessory to comfortable winter driving. A steering-wheel that slides forward out of the way when you want to get in or out of the driving seat is another great convenience to motoring all the year around. Such devices—the list seems miles long, and any attempt to give it all would be futile—are made, it would seem, to meet the motorist's every wish and need. Most important of all, they do it cheaply.

One company makes a braided steel tow line, with convenient snaps on the ends, as a measure of preparedness against the past annoyances of breaking down or being stalled in impassable roads. The automobilist has long wanted a first-aid precaution of this sort that could be folded into a small space and that would yet hold any weight or strain. Automobile locks are now made, too, in various designs. There is one, for example, that renders the steering-wheel useless; another is a braided steel cable which locks in a jiffy around one of the wheels and the nearest spring. There are other good devices too.

Then there are engine-driven tire pumps that inflate one's tires quickly and without the strain of muscle-wearying back work. Tire testers, improved jacks, hand cleaners, wind-shield cleaners that actually keep the wind-shield clear, carbon removers, meters that show the heat of one's motor—all these devices are contributions of science and engineering skill that tend to make motoring what the automobile enthusiast of to-day knows it to be.

It is something more than interesting to observe that the enthusiast, the man who really gets the most out of his car, is the man who is first to equip his machine with the accessories that have proved themselves able to add so much to motoring comfort and pleasure. It means nothing more or less than that the accessories which are being produced to-day are thoroughly worth while. It isn't the real yachtsman who wears the yachting cap, any more than it is the real motorist who dresses himself up like a liveried chauffeur; but just as the real yachtsman has his boat equipped with every possible fitting for safety, convenience, and comfort, so the real motorist has his car equipped with the accessories that count.

BY THE WAY

Mr. A. H. Griffith, who was private secretary to the late Lord Strathcona, was in a small party of war correspondents at La Bassée, France. He became exhausted and fell behind. The German sharpshooters perceived him. "They saw a large gentleman, dressed in golf costume, take off his golf cap, wipe the perspiration from his forehead, lean like an exhausted man against the pile of sandbags which formed the entrance to the trench, and settle himself contentedly for a rest, in full view of the German trenches." Mr. Griffith's unriddled body, says one of his companions, W. G. Shepherd, in "Everybody's," is testimony to the fact that the Germans "played cricket," as the English call it, that day. "Scores of them had a chance to kill the man in the golf costume, but some Teutonic phrase ran along the line that gave him his life."

"My West Indian maid," a woman subscriber writes, "is a match for the one mentioned in last week's Outlook. I told her to write down the name of any one who called, in person or on the telephone, while I was out shopping. I came back after she had gone for her 'afternoon out.' She left this note: 'There didn't nobody been.'"

To keep warm during long drives in severe weather a woman contributor to the "American Agriculturist" tucks an ordinary lighted lantern under the robes. "Care must be taken to have the flame turned low and see that no accident happens to the lantern, and there it is during the entire trip, a warm little furnace turning out many degrees of heat." Another simple device is to heat a thick piece of plank thoroughly and wrap it in old carpet; this is recommended as a foot-warmer.

The mundane immortality that is achieved by good deeds is usually of an anonymous character; if one wishes his name to be carried down through the ages, it is well to attach it to a plant or a pudding. The word "fuchsia" (from Fuchs, a German botanist) is an illustration of the fame given by a flower; and "Nesselrode pudding" gives the Russian diplomat Nesselrode his securest place in men's memories. The reflection is suggested by an advertisement in an agricultural paper headed "Lespedeza." "Good clean lespedeza seed" is the article extolled. Lespedeza is a variety of clover, and is named after Lespedez, a Spanish Governor of Florida in the eighteenth century, who but for this plant named after him would doubtless be forgotten.

"Is it worth while to take a Rhodes Scholarship and go to Oxford in war time?" is a question asked in the "American Oxonian." The answer given by a Rhodes Scholar is that it is well worth while, especially for medical students: "The opportunities for the medical student are at present unrivaled at Oxford, owing to the presence of large military hospitals. Any one who has begun his medical course ought to seize his chance like a shot, if there is a possibility of his getting a Rhodes Scholarship."

Apropos of the sailing of a ship from New York with Christmas gifts for the Pitcairn Islanders, a kind-hearted friend asks us whether he could send a weekly letter to some one of these lonely people. Inquiry of the postal authorities discloses the fact that mail is likely to be received at Pitcairn Island only once a year rather than once a week, and that a letter must go by a devious route. It would first be sent to San Francisco, then to Yokohama, then to the island of Tahiti. There it would have to wait for some "tramp" or freighter that might think it worth while to call at this remote island in the South Pacific for trading purposes.

Thus the practical knowledge of Fletcher Christian, the leader of the first settlers of Pitcairn Island, is demonstrated. He desired to find a place so remote that the British Government would never discover him and his fellow-voyagers. Pitcairn Island, he reasoned, was so far out of the trade routes that his party would be safe from pursuit. The crew of the ship he had seized, the Bounty, with their Tahitian wives and a few Tahitian men, certainly found a safe refuge there; for twenty-five years elapsed before a British ship touched at the island.

A curious side-note to the history of the Pitcairn Islanders is found in the "Dictionary of National Biography." Fletcher Christian is commonly supposed to have been killed by the Tahitian men who accompanied him to the island; but the work named states that it is highly probable that he left the island on some whaling vessel and again found his way to England. Captain Heywood, one of the original crew of the Bounty, was, it is stated, convinced that he had met the redoubtable mutineer long years after, in the streets of Devonport.

The United States Government uses approximately thirty million pounds of paper a year; a sub-committee of the Congressional Committee on Printing reports that it would be advisable for the Government to manufacture this paper itself. Several newspaper publishers, it is reported, are planning to start paper mills of their own. The shortage of paper may thus become less stringent.

"I miss," said the political orator, as reported in the "Christian Register"—"I miss"—here he brushed away a not unmanly tear—"many of the old faces I used to shake hands with."

Memories of slavery days must come to the minds of many elderly people when they read a despatch telling of the escape from a German prison camp of a Canadian soldier. Bloodhounds, it is stated, were put on his track, but he threw them off the scent by scattering snuff in his footsteps. He got over the border into Holland, where some kind-hearted burghers gave him "the best meal he had had for over a year."

"When Henry had been with the James Flower Company nine months, his wages were increased. He received three dollars a week." This Henry's surname was Ford. He was then seventeen years old. On his fifty-second birthday a commission crossed the Atlantic to inspect his factories in Detroit. "They viewed 276 acres of manufacturing activity; the largest power plant in the world; 6,000 machines in operation in one great room; hospitals, rest-rooms, and a ventilating system that changes the air completely every ten minutes; and a man [the aforesaid boy] who wants every man in America to own an automobile." So says Rose Wilder Lane in her book "Henry Ford's Own Story."

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